THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

NOTHING OFFICIAL FROM SEBASTOPOL.

Bombardment Commenced on the 5th of October.

DEATH OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.

Cotton Unchanged—Consols 95 1-4 and 95 3-8.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Oct. 24—10½ A. M.

The steamship *Washington* has arrived from Bremen, *via* Southampton.

She brings 250 passengers, and London journals to the 11th inst.

The *Washington* left Bremen on the 6th inst., and has 200 tons freight and the usual mails.

Among her passengers are Baron GEROLT, Russian Minister at Washington, Baron DE BODISCO, Bearer of Dispatches from St. Petersburg to the Russian Legation at Washington, J. H. PORTER, Jr., Attaché to the United States Legation at Berlin, J. A. STALYBER, ex-Postmaster General of Canada, and family, and Capt. NICHOLS and lady of the ship *North Star*, which had been sold in London.

The U. S. steamer *San Jacinto*, still remained in the Southampton Dry Dock.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived out on the 9th.

The *Washington* passed Oct. 21, at 2 P. M., lat. 45° 25', long. 55° 18', the brig *Peacock*, bound East.

No official dispatches had been published relative to the battle of Alma. The English lost 2,000 men, killed and wounded, and the *French 1,400*. Nothing but the want of cavalry prevented this *decisive victory from being turned into a complete* rout of the Russians.

The Allies had changed their plan, and were to attack Sebastopol from the south, where it was found to be weaker. The base of operations is Balaklava, where the cavalry and siege artillery are landed.

The Russians had sunk seven ships of the line at the mouth of the harbor.

The bombardment of Sebastopol began on the 5th October.

Marshal ST. ARNAUD is dead, and Gen. CANROBERT is Chief in command of the French Army.

Memel has been nearly destroyed by fire.

SECOND DISPATCH.

EDWARD OLIVER'S affairs will be adjusted. JAMES MCHENRY has suspended.

From the London Times of the 11th.

The Collins steamship *Pacific* arrived at Liverpool at 1 A. M., on Wednesday, with New-York advices to the 30th ult.

On the 5th, she passed a screw steamship, supposed to be the *Ottawa*, from Quebec for Liverpool.

By Telegraph from Vienna, Tuesday Evening.

On the 29th September, between 120 and 130 heavy guns were disembarked at Balaklava.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 5.—6,000 of the allies have taken possession of Cape Chersonese. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is ill.

There is a great concentration of Turkish troops at Matschin.

OMER PASHA begins his operations against the Russians in Bessarabia, immediately.

BERLIN, Tuesday.—According to a Russian official *dispatch from St. Petersburg, 9th, the allies* had made no attack on Sebastopol up to the 3d. They still occupied Balaklava.

PARIS, Tuesday.—A dispatch from Vienna states that a dispatch from MENSCHIKOFF, received that day, announces that the allies had established themselves at Balaklava and Cape Chersonese, and that no attack had been made upon Sebastopol up to the 3d October. Gen. CANROBERT had been in the enjoyment of perfect health.

The Three Per Cents closed to-day at 76f. 35c., and the Four and a Halves at 98f. 70c., for the end of the month.

LATER.

A telegraphic dispatch dated 11 o'clock, from Paris, states that according to a message just received from Vienna, the bombardment of Sebastopol had commenced at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 4th.

A dispatch from Marseilles of the 10th announces that orders had been given to receive the remains of Marshal ST. ARNAUD with all the honors that were paid him upon his departure for Constantinople. The "farewell" which he had addressed to the Army, dated from his bivouac on the 26th September, had arrived at Toulon. He says that, overcome by the cruel disease against which he has so long struggled, he is obliged to resign his command. He pays the highest compliment to his successor, (CANROBERT,) who, says the Marshal, "will pursue the victory of the Alma, and will have the good fortune which I had imagined for myself, and which I envy him—that of leading you to Sebastopol."

MADRID, Oct. 5.—*Three Per Cents 33.90.* The *Times* of Oct. 9, 10 and 11, contains voluminous details of the battle of the Alma.

The news of the death of Marshal St. ARNAUD reached Paris and London on Sunday, the 8th.

After the battle of Alma, the Russians burnt all the villages which they passed through. In their flight they left about 4,000 wounded behind them. Sebastopol was completely invested, and a body of 5,000 French and Turkish cavalry was to have left Varna on the 28th.

The *Sinai* arrived at Marseilles on Sunday evening. Advices from the Crimea to Oct. 1, were at Constantinople. The allied army arrived on the 26th at Balaklava, and the fort was surrendered on the 28th.

One thousand Russians, who were escorting a convoy of munitions of war, had been made prisoners—MENSCHIKOFF himself narrowly escaped capture.

The garrison of Anapa, (before reported burnt by the Russians,) 15,000 strong, was on its way to Sebastopol.

Berlin, Sunday Evening.—The following official dispatch was published at *St. Petersburg*, on the 6th:

"Prince MENSCHIKOFF has advanced his army corps nearer to the north port. The French have left the north side without a contest, and embarked to join the English, who have landed at Balaklava."

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

London Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

CONSOLS closed at 95¼@95⅜. MONEY was tight. The London CORN MARKET was [illegible].

Liverpool Markets.

The sales of COTTON for the three days were 1,[illegible] bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators, and 2,000 for export. The demand was but moderate, both from the trade and exporters, and prices are quotably unchanged.

FLOUR was in moderate demand; Western Canal was quoted at 33s., and Ohio 35s.

Holders of INDIAN CORN were pressing on the market, and the rates obtained were 1s. lower; Yellow and White were quoted at 36s., and mixed 37s.

HOLLINSHEAD, TETLEY & Co.'s Circular, gives the sales of COTTON of the 10th, at 5,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for export, and 1,000 on speculation. The market closed dull, but without change from Monday's quotations.

Passengers.

[illegible] Total 249.

The Washington's News.

We are under great obligations to Capt. LINES and his attentive assistants, for favors extended to our news agents off Sandy Hook last night. The *Washington* was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press at about 10½ o'clock, and her news was promptly transmitted to us over the Sandy Hook Magnetic Telegraph line, which by the way, has of late been of signal service to the Press and the Commercial public, in having furnished us with European news on several occasions so that we have been enabled to lay it before our readers one publication earlier than we could otherwise have done. The obliging and attentive manager of the line (Mr. LEWIS) deserves, and we trust receives the warm support of the Merchants, Insurance Companies, &c., of this City.

The Expected Steamer at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday night, Oct. 24—11 o'clock.

The steamship *Niagara* is now looked for every moment, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst. The night is very dark, and there as yet no signs of her.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Late and Interesting from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Independence on the 22d inst., and W. S. MCKNIGHT, Major HUTTON and Lieut. GRIFFIN came passengers by it.

The election had been held in New-Mexico, and resulted in the choice of a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives.

The Jecarillas were still at war, and Governor MERRIWEATHER had refused to treat with them.

The Utahs were also in an uneasy state, and the new Indian Agent, Mr. LANODIE, whose appointment gave great satisfaction, had sent out to bring in the chiefs in order to have a talk with the Governor.

Judge BENEDICT was holding Courts from Taos to Dona.

Judge BACCUS had arrived at Santa Fé.

Judge DAVENPORT and family were met at the crossing of the Kansas; Major MORRIS and party were met near Cold Spring, and Bishop LAMBE and party near Cotton Wood.

A number of Keowas were fallen in with above the crossing of the Arkansas, and a party of Kaws at Big Bend. Both were quite friendly.

A military post on the Arkansas was much needed.

Troops were concentrating in the neighborhood of Abeqiue, to resist the Jecarillas; and Capt. DAVIDSON and his command were *en route* from Santa Fé for that place.

The trial of Major WEIGHTMAN for killing Mr. AUBREY, resulted in his acquittal.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The large flouring mill belonging to Mr. POWELL was consumed by fire to-day. Three hundred bbls. of flour, and 6,000 bushels of wheat, were also destroyed. The property was insured for $16,000.

Later from Texas—Fears for the Safety of the Steamship Nautilus, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are received. They contain Galveston dates to the 15th instant.

Serious apprehensions were felt for the safety of the steamship *Nautilus*, which was overdue more than a week, from the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Large parties of Indians were out in different directions, and depredations were constantly being committed.

One of the Companies of military raised by the State had rendezvoused at Goliad.

An encounter with Indians took place in Starr County, in which the troops lost a corporal and had several men wounded. The Indians were finally dispersed.

Three men were shot at Camargo on the 4th ult. One for desertion, one for the murder of his mother, and the other for various murders.

Fears for the Steamer Palmetto.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The steamer *Palmetto* left this port on Friday last for New-York, and has not since been heard from. It is feared she may have met with some accident.

Arrival of the Steamer Sarah Sands at Portland.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The screw steamship *Sarah Sands*, Capt. ILLELEY, arrived at this port to-day at 1 o'clock, after a passage of 17 days from Liverpool. She brings 250 passengers and a full freight. One man died on the passage.

We have received files of papers for the New-York Press, but the dates have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Washington* at New-York.

On the 12th inst., lat. 49° 34', long. 24° 16' fell in with a water-logged bark, abandoned, and with part of her stern washed away, and with the yards and masts standing. Spoke on the 16th in lat. 47° 30', lat. 34° 16', ship *Sardinia*, of New-York, sixteen days from St. John, for ——. Spoke on the 17th, in lat. 46° 55', long. 38° 41, ship *St. Nicholas*, where from or where bound is not stated, and on the 20th inst., in lat. 45° 16, long. 52°, brig *Sheridan* of Dundee.

The Indictments against the State Officers of Wisconsin.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The trial of the indictments against the State officers of Wisconsin, for corrupt conduct as Commissioners of School Lands, came up before Judge HUBBELL on Tuesday last. A question was raised by the Attorney General as to the power of the Grand Jury to find a bill, and contending that the course of proceeding ought to be by impeachment.

The District Attorney declared his intention was to proceed to try the indictment on the day following, when a motion will probably be made to quash the indictments.

DANIEL ULLMANN arrived here last evening, and proceeded West this morning.

Great Reaping Machine Trial.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

In the case of CYRUS H. MCCORMICK *vs.* SEYMOUR & MORGAN, for the infringement of MCCORMICK's patent for a reaping machine in the Western Circuit Court, the Jury have just found a verdict for the plaintiff for seven thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Movements of Troops.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

A party of fifty-three United States Dragoons, under command of Major SIBLEY, passed through here to-day on their way to Jefferson barracks, Missouri. They are to be followed forthwith by 250 more, from one of the Infantry regiments.

Great Cattle Exhibition in Springfield, Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, (Ohio,) Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The time is fast approaching for the opening to the public of the Great Cattle Exhibition which is to take place in this City, and from the present indications there appears to be no doubt but what the Exhibition will be an exceedingly fine one. Over two hundred entries have been already made, and they are of such fine specimens of cattle as have never before been congregated in one exhibition on this Continent.

The City to-night is entertaining hundreds of distinguished *guests from all parts of the Union.*

The Grand Agricultural Banquet is to be held on Thursday.

Trial of S. T. Beale for the Outrage on Miss Mudge—The Committee of the Boston City Councils, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The trial of STEPHEN T. BEALE, the dentist, for the outrage upon Miss MUDGE while she was under the influence of ether, commenced to-day. Miss MUDGE had to undergo a most rigid cross-examination from the opposing counsel.

The Committee of the Boston City Councils were entertained this evening by Mayor CONRAD at his residence. They go to Baltimore on Thursday to make a visit there.

Loss of the Ship Hibernia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The ship *Hibernia*, hence on the 19th inst. for Liverpool, with Corn and Naval stores, found her pumps choked, and while endeavoring to return to this port, she went ashore, on Monday morning at 2 o'clock, three miles south of Indian River, where she soon filled with water. All hands were saved except one sailor, who was drowned in attempting to swim ashore. Capt. FOWLER was injured by a spar falling on his head.

The Allegheny Agricultural Fair.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The Allegheny Agricultural Fair at present is exciting a great deal of interest. The weather is delightful, and extensive preparations are going forward to make this one of the most interesting exhibitions ever held in this county.

The agricultural, horticultural, and mechanical departments will be unusually well represented.

There is also to be an exhibition of lady equestrianism, and it is supposed there will be a most spirited competition, as the prize offered is a splendid horse.

The Fever at Charleston and Augusta—The Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

As yet we have had no hard frost in this city, and the fever still prevails, but only to a limited extent. There were four deaths from fever yesterday.

Late accounts from Augusta, Ga., show an increase of the epidemic in that city.

Our Cotton market continues moderately active, with sales to-day of about 1,200 bales at 7c.@10c., according to quality.

Arrival of the Steamship Nashville.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. M. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock last (Monday) night.

The Late Outrage on a Catholic Priest at Ellsworth—Loss of the Ship Ariesto.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

Several Protestant citizens of Bangor, Maine, have presented Rev. Mr. BAPST, the Catholic priest who was lately assaulted in Ellsworth, with a valuable gold watch.

The ship *Ariesto*, BALCH, from Sumatra, of and for Boston, with a cargo of pepper, was lost on the 31st of July last, off the east coast of Africa. The officers and crew were all saved.

Expected News from Europe.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The new Cunard screw-steamship *Jura* was advertised to leave Liverpool for this port, on her first trip, on the 11th inst. She is now, therefore, in her fourteenth day out, and fully due with four days' later news.

Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 24—Evening.

The large hat store of BOLLARD, PEATHER & SMITH, the book publishing house of MORTON & GRISWOLD, and the fancy store of JOHN GILA, on Main, near Fifth-street, in this city, are now in flames. The firemen are making great exertions to get the fire under.

Death of Governor Burt, of Nebraska.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

A private dispatch from St. Louis states that Governor BURT, of Nebraska Territory, died on the 18th inst. The place of his death is not mentioned.

Arrival of the Steamship Augusta.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

The steamship *Augusta* arrived at the wharf today after a passage of sixty-five hours from New-York.

Election of Secretary of State in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

Hon. DANIEL P. THOMPSON, of this place, has been elected Secretary of State by the Legislature. He was chosen on the nineteenth ballot.

☞ CHARLES S. GOODRICH, U. S. Consul at Lyons, arrived at this port in the packet ship *William Layton*, from Havre.

☞ The barbers in Brooklyn have held several meetings recently, when the proposition has been submitted to raise the price of a shave from 6¼ cents to 10 cents, but it was voted down.

TICKETED THROUGH.—At present human ingenuity seems to be taxed to the utmost to suggest means by which the lives of passengers may be served even if a vessel goes down at sea. The last, and perhaps the least, we find in the Boston *Transcript*. It is the suggestion of an old sea captain, and contemplates a sufficient number of life boats to accommodate the passengers and crew; each boat to be provided with a compass, water and food, and to be numbered and placed under the command of an officer of a vessel. As each person takes passage in the vessel he is also ticketed for a position in one of the life boats, so that, in case of accident, each one knows where he belongs.

ROBINSON, OF LILLY NOTORIETY.—ROBINSON, who was sent to the State Prison for killing CHRIS. LILLY, was last evening arrested by the officers in the First District, charged with committing an assault upon some person on the steamer *Manhattan*. There being no evidence against him, Justice COLE discharged him this morning.—*Albany Journal, Oct. 23.*

CHURCH FIRED.—During service at the Baptist Church at West Cambridge, Sunday evening, it was discovered that the tower was on fire. It was speedily extinguished.

THE DUEL IN CANADA.

A Detailed and Authentic Statement of the Affair.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The article in your journal of this morning upon "The Duel in Canada," the joint representation of the Messrs. H——r and their friend JOHN T——s, consists of such a tissue of inaccuracies, that I am compelled, however reluctantly, to place a plain statement of the facts before the public:

STATEMENT.

On Thursday, Oct. 5, I was walking through the Second-avenue, and on turning Twenty-first-street observed that I was followed by a close carriage, with the curtains down. When opposite Gramercy Park, Mr. ROBERT H——r, Sr., descended from that carriage and approached me. The sequel will appear from the following note, addressed that afternoon to—

HENRY H——r: *Sir*—A word with you with regard to your father's most dastardly and unprovoked attack. I told him when he used violent language, raising threateningly his cane, that his age and gray hairs protected him from my resentment; that I would not raise my hand against him; that if he struck, he struck a defenceless man. Who but a coward could have offered a blow under such circumstances! Yet I received several upon my coat sleeve that could not, it is true, have harmed a fly, yet they were intended for blows, and had they come from any but a weak old man, he would never have left that ground alive!

If your father considers it a crime that I should have walked with his daughter in broad day in the public streets, why did he not seek me *alone* to vent his resentment, instead of exposing *her* in the most unpardonable, unparental and unmanly manner in a public promenade?

He has disgraced, not me, but himself; he has degraded his own daughter; he has made his name a by-word! I pity him!

And you, Sir, who have been so long a sneaking spy over your sister's actions, what was your despicable conduct? Even more dastardly than his! Knowing that you were dealing with a gentleman of honor, who would not lift a finger against hoary-headed impotence, you remained skulking in the carriage, nor did you venture to approach until you saw us quietly crossing the street; then, very bravely, you shouted, "Give it to him again," adding, as I turned to you, "You cannot strike him, *an old man.*" "No," I replied, "his gray hairs protect him; but to you, Sir, or any of your brothers, I am ready to give, at any moment, any satisfaction." You were too cowardly to offer to accept it.

You said you saw me walking yesterday morning, and the morning previous, with your sister. I gave you the falsehood, and now in *black and white* pronounce your assertion a *willful, deliberate fabrication.*

But to-day, Sir, I did join her and ask her to walk; and, if there be any impropriety in it, I, not she, am to blame. I assume the responsibility, and am ready to meet any and every consequence.

As to your advice to your father to give me "forty-eight hours to leave the City," allow me to inform you that I shall remain here just as long as suits my own good pleasure and convenience; though (to come to the point of my letter) I shall be most happy to leave with *you, Sir*, for some place where we can settle satisfactorily our difficulties, at even a shorter notice. I shall be ready to refer you to a friend the instant I receive your reply. Truly, your ob't serv't, G. B. S——T.

THURSDAY, Oct. 5.

Up to this moment, (the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 11—*six days,*) I have received *no answer* to this communication, which *demanded and admitted of but one reply.*

On Saturday morning, October 7, I met Mr. GEO. P. H——r at the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, who demanded if I had written the foregoing letter. I answered that I had, but had yet received no reply. He stated his intention of assuming his brother's quarrel. I told him I had nothing to do with *him in the premises* until I had settled my affair with his brother HENRY. On his persisting, I consented to waive all technicalities, and agreed, if he was determined to fix a quarrel upon me, to give him the *amplest and speediest* satisfaction. But I positively declined settling the matter in the *manner he proposed*, which was entirely repugnant to my education, associations and habits. Offering him the satisfaction of a gentleman, I positively refused any further communication with him except through a third party. *He* asked if I would be at home in an hour; I answered I should be at home in an hour and a half, with a friend prepared to receive his friend. He promised to send a friend at that time; I took out my watch,—it was half-past eleven; the appointment was arranged for 1 o'clock; I gave him a card with my address.

My friend was with me until after 2 o'clock, but we received neither communication, letter, nor message, on the part of Mr. G. P. H——r. What was my surprise to receive on Sunday evening a strip of ruled paper bearing his name, after I had positively declined any communication with him except through a third party. Of course, I was advised by my friend that I could take no notice of this or any future attempt to see me in person, and that, as the time for a proper communication had passed, my course was to "go armed to meet any personal violence, should such be attempted."

To-day, (October 11) just as I was going to meet a party of gentlemen at dinner, I received a card left at my residence at some hour of the morning, from Mr. EDWARD E——s, and a request in lead pencil to state where I could be seen upon business of importance. This card was without envelope and left with the servant. This is the *sixth* day since my communication to Mr. HENRY H——r, whose quarrel Mr. GEORGE P. H——r assumed, and *four* days since my rencontre with the latter, and since his *failure to keep his own appointment.*

Conjecturing the purport of the card, and happy to be approached even at this eleventh hour in a proper manner, I empowered my friend Mr. T. J. B——n to act *pro tem.* for me. Immediately after dinner we hastened to his address, but found that number to be a place of business, and closed. We then went in pursuit of Mr. GEORGE P. H——r. Meeting him in the street, Mr. B——n joined him and requested the address of Mr. E——s's residence. This he could not give, but promised to *send* Mr. E——s in the morning to Mr. B——n's apartments. G. B. S——T.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1854.

This statement was prepared that evening as the basis of Mr. B——n's conference with the friend of the opposite party, (and afterwards acted upon as such,) and I proceeded with a witness at an early hour the next morning to his address, and not finding Mr. E——s, left a card for him, appointing time and place for an interview with my friend. I may state in this connection that Mr. E——s at that interview informed Mr. B——n of the existence of a reply from HENRY H——r to my note which I never received, and subsequently furnished to him a copy. Declining to give me satisfaction, it was not of a nature to render further allusion to it important.

At Hoboken, N. J., on the 12th October, a sealed note addressed to me, and presented by Mr. E——s, was accepted in advance before opening by my friend *pro tem.* Mr. B——n, as a challenge from Mr. GEO. P. H——r. The following correspondence then ensued:

Edward E——s to Mr. B——n.

MR. B——n—*Sir*: As forty-eight hours have elapsed since the acceptance of the document handed you for Mr. S——r, will you please inform me the terms of settlement proposed. Your obedient servant,

EDWARD E——S.

OCTOBER 4, 1854.

Reply of Mr. B——n to Mr. E——s.

EDWARD E——s, Esq.—*Sir*: Enclosed you will find a note which I had written in reply to your first communication this morning, previous to the receipt of the second.

Since Mr. H——r has not deputed any one to supply your place, will you have the goodness to present the enclosed to his future representative, whom we will meet at the time and place specified in the enclosed letter. An acknowledgment of the reception of these two letters will be very thankfully received at No. — Broadway, by Yours, very respectfully,

OCTOBER 14, 1854. T. J. B——N.

(Enclosure.)

EDW. E——s, Esq.: As you have demanded to know "the terms of settlement proposed," I have only to state that you should have heard sooner if our other friend had arrived as I expected from Philadelphia. He has not as yet, but will certainly meet us at the Canada side of Niagara Falls on Wednesday morning next, at 12 o'clock, and there everything will be arranged according to the usual practice.

You will, therefore, be expected at that place and at that hour by Yours, very respectfully,

OCTOBER 14, 1854. T. J. B——N.

Reply of Mr. E——s to Mr. B——n.

MR. T. J. B——n—*Sir*: Your note of to-day is received. Allow me to say that I disclaim any further agency in the matter; have informed my friend Mr. H——r of the fact, and he will refer you to another person. Your obedient servant, EDW. E——S.

OCT. 14, 1854.

Fearful of an arrest, I left town with my friend *pro tem.* Mr. B——n, leaving copies of the above letters appointing time and place, to be served upon Mr. GEO. P. H——r in person by my friend Mr. R. T——s.

Mr. Geo. P. H——r to Mr. B——n.

T. J. B——n, Esq.—*Sir*: Your two notes of yesterday's date addressed to Mr. E——s, as also copies of same handed me last evening by Mr. T——s, have been duly received. My friend Mr. E——s is out of town. I shall meet you with my friend on the Canada side opposite the Falls on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock M., without fail. Respectfully yours, G. P. H——R.

OCT. 15, 1854.

Mr. G. B. S——t to Mr. B——n.

T. J. B——n—*My Dear Sir*: Will you have the goodness to furnish me in writing an accurate statement of your first interview with Mr. ROBERT H——r, Jr., at Niagara Falls, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, and oblige,

Yours faithfully ever,

OCT. 23, 1854. G. B. S——T.

Reply of Mr. B——n to Mr. S——t.

MR. G. B. S——t—*My Dear Nephew*: After being directed to find the Messrs. H——r in the Bowling-alley by the clerk of the ——, I met them coming from thence in the company of another person (known afterwards as JOHN T——s,) I addressed Mr. R. H——r, Jr., after saluting them all, who joined me in a general conversation upon the unlucky nature of this affair. While walking and conversing together, I inquired who was to be his brother's second. He answered Mr. T——s. "Why Mr. T——ns is a friend of mine; I have letters from him in my pocket." "This is not the same person. Your Mr. T——ns is from New-York, and Mr. T——s (who was then walking with Mr. GEO. P. H——r) is a gentleman and merchant, from New-Orleans." When I met Mr. R. H——r, Jr., again, he introduced him to me as the second of his brother. He never told me in the confusion of names of Mr. T——ns and T——s that Mr. T——s was a teacher of pistol shooting, and kept a pistol gallery in New-York. Had he done so, Mr. T——s never would have received my hand, and I would have informed Mr. R. H——r, Jr., that neither *he* nor Mr. T——s could hold any communication with me on an occasion like this.

I *deny peremptorily* (what I understand to be stated by him,) that Mr. ROBERT H——r, Jr., ever presented himself to me as his brother's second, or gave me the remotest intimation that such was the case. He delivered no authority from his principal, and I most positively affirm, he introduced to me Mr. T——s as his brother's second, and that he could not be presented to me on such an occasion in any other capacity.

An arrangement was entered into to wait the arrival of your friends, Mr. M. M——n and Mr. A. W. B——s, momentarily expected in the train then due. They shortly after joined us, and recognized this JOHN T——s, and informed us of the base imposition attempted to be practiced upon us.

I now have to state that if Mr. R. H——r, Jr., had presented a written authority from his brother, after the discovery of the true character and profession of said JOHN T——s, I would have rejected *him* (Mr. ROBERT H——r, Jr.,) also, on the ground of his association with his introduced friend, and his *ignorance* that a *maitre d'armes* is never permitted to be in the presence of gentlemen in affairs of honor.*

I would never have permitted him to degrade my friend, an educated and honorable gentleman, to the infamy of a prize-fighter.

I will add that Mr. GEO. P. H——r, the principal, after my note declining on the part of Mr. S——t's friends to meet the individual he had seen fit to substitute (on Mr. E——s's disclaiming any further agency in his matter, came up to me when about to enter my carriage and offered his hand. This, of course, I declined. In his confusion he then made some remark about the weather, to which I replied that if that was all he had to say, he had as well keep it to himself.

Faithfully your friend, T. J. B——N.

OCTOBER 23, 1854.

*In the presence of a *Professor* of any deadly weapon, duelling is murder by the laws of England.

Mr. B——n to Mr. Geo. P. H——r.

MR. GEO. P. H——r—*Sir*: For your information I enclose a copy of a letter from your friend Mr. E——s, on whose disclaiming any further agency in your matter, you have seen fit to substitute an individual whom Mr. S——r's friends cannot and will not meet. Mr. S——r must, therefore, decline receiving any further communication from you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. J. B——N.

OCT. 18, 1854.

(Enclosure.)

M. THOS. J. B——n—*Sir*: Your note of to-day is received. Allow me to say that I disclaim any further agency in the matter—have informed my friend Mr. H——r of the fact, and will refer you to another person. Your obedient servant,

OCT. 14, 1854. (Signed) EDW. E——S.

Mr. G. B. S——t to Geo. P. H——r.

GEO. P. H——r—*Sir*: The urgent necessities of my friends to take the afternoon cars from the American side of the Falls, precluded the possibility of my writing to you after the letter of Mr. T. J. B——n of Wednesday, Oct. 18, informing you that my friends, (Mr. A. W. B——s, and Mr. M. M——n,) declined meeting the substitute you had set up on Mr. E——s's "disclaiming any further agency in your matter," and whom R. H——r, Jr., endeavored to palm off upon Mr. B——n as a Mr. T——s, a gentleman and merchant of New-Orleans.

Contrary to advice in the first instance, I suffered you to assume the quarrel of HENRY H——r, who had screened himself behind his aged father, and skulked out of the affair under your cover.

On Saturday, October 7, my friend was in readiness at my rooms according to your appointment, to meet your friend to make all necessary arrangements. Your own appointment you failed to keep. I was then advised by my friend "that as the opposite party had failed to keep their appointment, made at their request, unless they could satisfactorily explain this breach of engagement, he, Mr. S——r, could proceed no further in the matter, &c."

On the afternoon of Wednesday, October 11, *four days after your failure to keep your appointment*, and the *sixth day after my communication to* HENRY H——r, which demanded and admitted of but one reply; you standing in the shoes of said Henry, I received a card from Mr. EDWARD E——s on your part.

I was again advised that after such a lapse of time, beyond the utmost limits prescribed by the code of honor, you were not entitled to any notice from me. Again, waiving as before all technical objections, I immediately empowered Mr. T. J. B——n, my friend *pro tem.*, to confer with Mr. E——s and to accept instanter any message from you and make the necessary arrangements.

On Saturday, Oct. 14, just as Mr. B——n had addressed a note to Mr. E——s, appointing "the Canada side of Niagara Falls, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, M.," as the place and time to settle preliminaries, he received a notice in writing from Mr. E——s "disclaiming any further agency in your matter."

I was again advised that as your friend disclaimed any further connection with you without assigning any reason therefor, and without any Attorney being appointed in his stead, it was impossible to take any further notice of you.

Notwithstanding all these conclusive objections, anxious to give you a meeting in despite of your total disregard of every formality, I still again, and for the third time, waived all these my rights, and all technical objections, and caused to be served upon you that same evening (October 14) by Mr. WM. R. T——s copies of the letters addressed to Mr. E——s appointing time and place for settling the preliminaries, Mr. T——s obtaining your acknowledgment in writing on the following day.

Without waiting for the appointment of an attorney in Mr. E——s's stead, I proceeded with my friend *pro tem.* to the place specified, presuming that my friends who were to follow should meet a gentleman and an equal as your representative in your substitute for Mr. E——s.

We were at the Canada side of Niagara Falls, on Wednesday morning, according to appointment, when my friend *pro tem.*, Mr. B——n, informed me that ROBERT H——r, Jr., had presented to him your friend as a Mr. T——s, said H——r having represented him to be a gentleman, a merchant from New-Orleans.

As you are aware, an understanding was entered into to await the arrival of my friends momentarily expected in the train then due. At a little after 1 o'clock we were joined by my friends, Mr. ABEL W. B——s, Mr. M. M——n, of Philadelphia, and my surgeon, Dr. W——s.

My friend, Mr. M——n, recognizing your friend, thus falsely represented by said ROBERT H——r, as a gentleman and merchant of New-Orleans to be one JOHN T——s, the keeper of a public Bowling-alley, Bar-room and Pistol-Gallery, of the City of New-York; immediately notified my friend, Mr. B——n, of the fact, and the outrageous imposition thus infamously attempted to be practiced upon us.

My friend Mr. B——s at once declined to hold any communication with your friend, and refused to sanction any further proceeding on my part.

Having forfeited all claim to be considered as a gentleman or man of honor, I leave you in the position in which you have placed yourself. G. B. S——T.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1854.

Mr. A. W. B——s to Mr. G. B. S——t.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 18.

G. B. S——t, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Agreeably to appointment, I proceeded to the Falls of Niagara, for the purpose of acting as your friend in an affair with Geo. P. H——r, of New-York. I arrived at that place on Wednesday, the 18th inst., and found you there prepared to settle all the preliminaries, and to go upon the field.

H——r and friend had also arrived, but to my utter amazement it was discovered that instead of having a recognized gentleman to act for him, he outrageously attempted to impose upon you by substituting for Mr. EDWARD E——s, the bearer of the challenge, a man notoriously known as a "Sporting individual," *falsely* representing him to the gentleman acting pro tem. for you as a respectable merchant and gentleman of New-Orleans. Considering that H——r, in the affair, had placed himself on a level with his friend, I could not allow myself, or permit you, as my friend, to meet them under these circumstances, and therefore declined to have any further communication with them.

Throughout the whole affair your conduct has exhibited all the qualities of a high-bred and honorable gentleman.

In order to inform you of the grounds on which I based my refusal to permit you to meet said H——r and his friend, I have the honor to enclose herewith a communication from Mr. M. M——n, of Philadelphia, fully setting forth the character of H——r's friend and second, JOHN T——s. Faithfully, your friend,

A. W. B——S.

Mr. M. M——n to Mr. A. W. B——s.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 18, 1854.

MR. A. W. B——s—*Dear Sir*: The individual pointed out by Mr. B——n, as being the one presented to him by R. H——r, Jr., as "a gentleman and merchant of New-Orleans," and who was to act as the official friend of his brother, GEO. P. H——r, is a man who, to my knowledge, has kept a public bowling-alley and bar-room in the City of New-York, as well as a public pistol-gallery; and instead of his being a merchant of New-Orleans, (as R. H——r, Jr., *falsely* represented him to be,) his only business whilst there consisted in similar occupations.

This being the case, it is impossible that Mr. G. B. S——r, or yourself, can meet him or his friend, GEO. P. H——r, to settle an affair of honor, without degrading yourselves in the estimation of all gentlemen.

The code of honor was originated for the convenience of gentlemen and their equals, and it never ought to recognize men of that stamp. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, M. M——N.

Mr. Wm. R. T——s to Mr. Wm. S——t.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1854.

MY DEAR S——T.: I received and replied to your dispatch. I will draw on Messrs. R——s and S——r to-morrow for $104 50 over the signature of E. H. M. & Co.

I have up to this moment heard nothing, nor received a dispatch.

There is a report that H——r went off with JOHN T——s, the pistol gallery man, as his friend, but I presume that must have originated from my name being confounded with the marksman's. Yours, truly,

WM. R. T——RS.

To WM. S——r, Esq., *Philadelphia.*

I submit the correspondence in this affair without comment to an impartial and discriminating public. All that an endurance almost superhuman could bear, have I borne to prevent a public exposure, which, deplorable as it is, I have at least the consolation of knowing, comes not from me, but the opposite parties. As to the extraneous matters which they have dragged into the issue, their *misrepresentations are beneath my notice.* The public will convict me of one fatal error, and *I bow to their decision with submission,—that is,* to have noticed as gentlemen and men of honor persons capable of such monstrosities.

G. B. S——T.

The Late Duel—A Note from Mr. Travis.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: You published in your paper of the 23d and 24th inst., two articles entitled "Duelling in New-York" and "The Duel in Canada," in both of which allusion is made to me, and in one of them by name. I wish to state in the first place, that I never acted, nor was I ever solicited to act, nor to my knowledge was I ever represented to act to either of the parties in said transaction as a second. I did go to Niagara Falls, with the intention and expectation of acting [illegible], as being "an observer of the fun." Mr. H——r was represented by his brother as his friend, and so received, and so the preliminaries were arranged; but, Mr. S——r was not forthcoming when "time was called," and finally backed out entirely. The slander and *assault* on me is made to cover his retreat. The parties concerned in it "lie, and they know they do." Yours, &c. JOHN TRAVIS.

EXPORT OF STOCK TO AMERICA.—Mr. JAMES GILES, from America, has been some time in England traveling through the different counties, picking up the most choice specimens of the different breeds of English sheep, as well as domestic and aquatic fowl. His specimens of the Cotswold, Leicester, and Southdown sheep are of the very purest breed and quality, while his Spanish, Dorking, and other fowl—including some beautiful bantams of Sir JOHN SEBRIGHT's—are also A 1. There are in the collection some very fine gold and silver pheasants and black and white swans. These are intended for shipment in the *Washington* steamship, Capt. LINES, which leaves Southampton on the 11th inst. Mr. GILES accompanies them, and will, we trust, land all his purchases safely on the other side of the Atlantic; for, in addition to the heavy cost of transit per steamer, the original prices given for the different specimens are almost fabulous, the breeders not caring to part with their best stock unless they are well paid for it. Mr. G. intends to get, if possible, some Alderney cows, which are very scarce of the pure breed. —(*Liverpool Paper.*

DONATION TO THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM.—The executors of the late Hon. SAMUEL APPLETON have this day transferred stocks to the par value of $25,000 to the Boston Athenæum, from the fund of $200,000 belonging to that estate, which they were directed by the deceased to distribute at their discretion, for "scientific, literary, religious, or charitable purposes." It will be remembered that at the time an effort was made last year to place the Athenæum on a firm basis, the President of the Corporation announced a donation of $25,000 from a source which he was not at liberty to name. It now appears that the above arrangement was then agreed upon. The interest of the donation is to be applied to the purchase of books. The Athenæum has received the interest which has accrued since the original subscription was made. This sum is $1,800, which can at once be applied to increasing the library.—*Boston Transcript, Oct. 21.*

WAKING UP THE WRONG PASSENGER.—The Taunton *Gazette* states that a few days since one of the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum in that town escaped from his bondage, and nothing further was heard from him until on Saturday last, when the person in whose charge he had been placed discovered him, as he thought, in a train of cars which stopped at Taunton on their way to Boston. He immediately called a hackman, and, entering the car, the two dragged the supposed lunatic to the platform, where an animated altercation took place, the hackman insisting that the prisoner was insane, and his prisoner just as strongly insisting that the hackman must be insane. At length the passenger procured evidence which conclusively showed that he was a highly respectable clergyman of Fall River, on his way to preach at Mansfield the next day.

☞ The Undergraduates at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., are, by the rules, obliged to attend church on Sunday, and if the parents or guardians do not wish them to attend services at the College Chapel, they state where they wish the student to worship, and the College pays for the rent of the seats occupied by those who worship at the Cambridge churches. In accordance with this arrangement, the following payments have been made to the several religious societies in Old Cambridge for the present academic year: Baptist Society, $58; Unitarian Society, $70; Episcopal Society, $134; Orthodox Society, $149 20. Total, $440 20.

A BEAR HUNT.—In Concord, Vt., on the 14th inst., as we learn from the *Vermont Caledonian*, a large number of citizens turned out with guns, and forming a ring around a track of forest, gradually closed up until six or seven bears became visible within it. A part of the hunters became impatient at the sight, and rushing in, broke the circle, so that the bears, with but one exception, escaped. A fine bear was driven out by the party, and killed by a man who was standing one side to see the fun.

The Charleston *Mercury* says: "We regret to learn that JAMES C. NORRIS, Esq., who has filled various offices of trust in the City Government, and was an officer in the Bank of Charleston, died on Wednesday night, in the 52d year of his age. Mr. NORRIS was an estimable citizen, and greatly respected.

OHIO—POLITICS AND MONEY.

Ohio Elections—Causes and Effect—Moral of Politics—Financial Crisis—Failure of Banks—Taxation and Legislation.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1854.

Although politics and money are neither of them within the usual range of my correspondence with you, Mr. TIMES, yet there is something so singularly interesting in both at the present time that, I cannot refrain from a passing commentary. Ohio has given in round numbers SEVENTY THOUSAND majority against the administrations of both the General and State Governments; Administrations which two years since were inaugurated by the popular verdict, with the hosannahs of triumphant victory! A more signal and significant fact has never occurred in our political history,—and men who have not watched closely the signs of the times, look amazed, and ask what it means? To me there is no mystery, and, if you please, I will let you a little behind the scenes. I shall confine myself to this State, with whose political machinery I am well acquainted. In the first place, this revolution has been produced by a *combination* of causes; but that affords no consolation to the Administration, when it is considered that these causes have one common root—the *demoralization of the Democratic party.* This showed itself in different ways, and therefore presented different points of attack to different antagonisms. These antagonisms are not the less real, nor the less fatal to the Democratic organization, because they exist in different sections of the people. They all coincide in one popular conviction—that the Administration is adverse to the interests of the country, and deficient in principle; that Congress and the State Legislature have failed in their duty, and that it is time people themselves corrected the evils of party organizations. In this State there were three points of antagonism, which can be easily understood, by the views of these different bodies of three different political sections, as given to me. An eminent Free-Soiler said, "We shall carry the State by thirty thousand; the Whigs, Free-Soilers, and Anti-Nebraska Democrats are united." A distinguished and able Democrat said, "The Democratic party in this State are gone. The people will not endure this sort of taxation, or Nebraska either." A leading Whig said, "We shall overturn things entirely. There are 80,000 Know-Nothings, and they are thoroughly organized." Here are three different *ideas*, but all of them real, and either one of them sufficient to defeat the party in power. I will give you two or three details, which will make the whole thing plain.

In the first place, the Democratic party have *had no majority in Ohio.* The majorities against them were in 1836,—eight thousand,—in 1840, twenty-three thousand,—in 1844, thirteen thousand,—in 1848, sixteen thousand,—in 1852, seventeen thousand. In 1848, and 1852, they carried the Electoral Ticket,—by divisions, which never should have existed,—and which the Nebraska bill healed up. It is obvious then, that the union of the Whigs and Free-Soilers would defeat the Democratic party, —and the illustration is, that the Western Reserve gave the Republican Ticket 15,000 majority. But the Nebraska bill did more. It drove off thousands of independent Democrats, and thousands of liberty-loving Germans.

The *second* antagonism was that of the Know-Nothings; and this again owes its existence to the demoralization of parties, and especially the Democratic, in courting the foreign or naturalized vote,—at the expense of principle and of all American feeling. This source of irritation was carried to a most provoking and audacious extent, so as to be utterly unendurable. The Roman Catholic Church, instigated doubtless by the favoring and flattery of demagogues, undertook to interfere with the Public Schools;—and, to crown the whole, foreigners who owed their existence and their comforts to the broad mantle of American charity, had the audacity to question candidates, as to what they said and how they would vote, about Germans, Poles or Irish. The right they have, but the impudence of its exercise is extreme. But why should Know-Nothings go Anti-Nebraska? Because the Know-Nothings in Ohio *are* Anti-Nebraska, and so are nine-tenths of the whole people. But, *thirdly*, a most efficient cause of disturbance in the Democratic ranks is the Tax and Small Note laws, —the former of which is most oppressive on business men, and the latter equally annoying to laborers. In fine, the legislation of the State, under the present dynasty, is unjust and unreasonable,—vexations to all classes of men. To restrict commerce, to fetter credit, to forbid Bank notes, or to say how large or small they shall be, is a legislation worthy only of a convent of monks. And yet all these things, our new Constitution, and the Radicals who administer it, endeavor to do.

These *causes* have sent a delegation to Congress, in which there is *not one* spared monument to the dynasty, which two years since was ushered in like a morning star, with songs of joy! In one year more, when the State Legislature comes under the revision of the people, the last remnant of that dynasty will disappear.

The *financial crisis* here is almost as remarkable as the political. Within three days, two Banks, two or three private Bankers and several merchants have failed, —and there is no probability that it will end with these. The general cause assigned is the *want of currency*—which sounds to me very much like a verdict of death *for want of breath.* The immediate cause undoubtedly is the driving in of Indiana Stock Notes—of which *eight millions of dollars had been issued in twelve months!* When the Bank runners here carried home their money for redemption, the return was like that made upon the writ of an Arkansas Sheriff, *non comeatibus in swampibus.* If these Stock Banks were not *literally* in swampibus, they were figuratively; for the most acute money-changer could extract nothing from many of them,—but promises. This sort of currency has disappeared, as suddenly as it came, and with it the credit of many who merely floated on its wave. The great cause, however, of all financial *crises* is the extravagance and over-indebtedness of the country—and the crisis will go on till there is curtailment and economy. In Cincinnati there has been a vast accumulation of solid and real wealth, in a short time. The people here can afford a short period of commercial adversity—and will be the stronger for it. They will resume their career with unprecedented vigor.

VIATOR DEL OCCIDENTE.

Discipline on Steamers.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 24.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I saw in your paper last week some remarks, accompanied by a letter from Captain FORBES, upon the neglect in our Merchant Steamers to frequently assemble the crew at stations assigned them in case of fire, collision, &c.; that when such does really occur, the duties of the ship may be carried on without confusion or panic. My experience, and it is a pretty long one, entirely confirms what you say, as it does bye-the-bye what your correspondent F. L. O. says.

There is one exception, however, in the line composed of the steamers *Cahawba* and *Black Warrior*, and I think their captains should have the benefit of it. On board of these vessels not only have the men always been *stationed* at fire quarters, but they are regularly *mustered* at these stations at the tolling of the bell, at least twice a week, and there drilled in the work necessary in cases of fire, such as screwing on and leading along hose, manning pumps, &c. Two boats are always kept ready for lowering at sea, crews are allotted to all the boats, men stationed to lower them, and are exercised at doing so in port; the firemen have their boat, and the rest are for the passengers; none of the crew, except those manning the boat, being allowed to enter them until the passengers are in. If you have a spare corner, and will insert this, you will oblige your reader, well-wisher and occasional

CORRESPONDENT.

Congressional.

The Democrats in Brooklyn have nominated Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR as their candidate for Congress. *The Eagle* states that he is comparatively unknown in that city, but that he has very excellent testimonials from *the South* to his entire fitness for the place. His biography is thus sketched:

Mr. TAYLOR is a native of the "Old Dominion" of Virginia, and his family there occupies an honorable niche in history, as having participated with distinction in the Revolutionary struggles and in the last war; and they now occupy a distinguished *social position in Virginia.* Mr. TAYLOR commenced the exercise of his profession—the law—in the Western country, and for several years there, was also a leading member of the Democratic party, by whom he was honored with several places of trust and confidence. In Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, he was known as one of the most able and energetic young men in the party. In 1844 he traveled over Kentucky with Mr. BRECKENRIDGE,—the present distinguished member from the Lexington District,—and both did good service on the occasion.

From the West Mr. TAYLOR removed to the South and located in Montgomery, Ala.; and he was there also an active Democrat, and an intimate, personal friend of Hon. ARTHUR P. BAGLEY, then Senator of that State, and of our late Vice-President, WM. R. KING, who frequently expressed the highest estimate of the talents and personal worth of Mr. TAYLOR. From his associations with Mr. KING, and his personal acquaintance with President POLK, in aid of whose election he had labored effectively, Mr. TAYLOR exerted a very considerable influence with that administration. He, however, declined to receive various appointments offered to him, because acceptance would interfere with his official duties. During President POLK's administration he removed to New-York City, and from thence to Brooklyn; and since 1846 has been an active but retiring and unofficious Democrat.

FAILURE IN BURLINGTON, VT.—A number of failures have recently occurred in Burlington, Vt. Among those who have been compelled to suspend payment, is the well known house of J. & J. H. PECK & Co., the oldest and most extensive wholesale establishment in that town. Those at all acquainted with the members of the firm, either as gentlemen or as business men, will cordially concur in the sentiment contained in the following paragraph from the *Free Press*:

The assignment which the long established and well known firm of J. & J. H. PECK & Co., have felt themselves constrained to make, is a subject of deep regret throughout a wide community, who have been, for so many years, acquainted with it in business relations, or with its individuals, as kind and generous members of society. Proverbial for honorable enterprise, industry, and close attention to business, the concern has stood on, under the father alone, or as associated with his sons, through all the fluctuations and trials of nearly fifty years, with an unshaken reputation, to the present time.

The shock to which they have now yielded, is a direct result, as we are informed, of their being security for other parties, whose debts, in the straitened condition of the money market, and with more limited Bank accommodations than they felt that they had a right to expect, the Messrs. PECK & Co. were not ready to meet at once, to the peril of other parties who had a more direct claim upon them.

Their assets are very large, and it cannot be doubted that, with a reasonable indulgence from those who have claims upon them, they will, in good time, not only free themselves from every obligation, but be in a condition to carry on their business again with credit and profit to themselves, and to the public benefit, as in times that are past.

New Inventions.

We have seen a working model of LITTLEFIELD's Self-Adjusting Railroad Switch, which promises to do something towards preventing accidents arising from mis-placed switches. The switch rails are thrown into adjustment by the pressure of the engine upon the preceding rail, the end of which is raised above the level of the track, and rests upon a lever. This lever being pressed down by the weight of the engine, carries forward an iron rod beneath the track that works another lever which moves the switch rails. The invention—if it works well—is not expected to obviate the necessity for the presence of a switchman, since it only provides for trains running one way. It has occurred to us that placing the lifted rail-end but one rail's length from the switch, leaves too little room to brake up in case of an accident. This would be a serious objection if it were the purpose to dispense with the switchman entirely. This is not the intent, however. It has the recommendation of Governor FAIRBANKS, of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Road, on which road it is now in use, experimentally, and of other practical men.

Laying of a Corner-Stone.

The corner-stone of a new Church edifice for the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday afternoon with the usual exercises. The location of this new Church is at the corner of Clinton and Lafayette-avenues, one of the most pleasant sites in the City. The style of the Church is to be Romanesque, the main spire is to be 193 feet, and the lesser is to be 131 feet; the main tower will be 104 feet high. The building will extend back on Lafayette-avenue 140 feet in width, fronting on Clinton-avenue 88 feet;—the material brick, with brown stone finishings. The land and building, when complete, will cost $65,000; $30,000 of this amount has been contributed already to this enterprise. At the laying of the corner-stone yesterday, addresses were made by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, of New-York; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. LANSING, Pastor of the Church. The attendance was quite large, and a liberal amount was contributed.

☞ We understand that the law firm of MORGAN, BLATCHFORD & SEWARD, at Auburn, is dissolved. Hon. C. MORGAN, its senior member, will continue the practice of his profession in that city. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD and C. A. SEWARD, Esqrs., remove to New-York, where, together with EBEN W. GRISWOLD, Esq., they will resume business at No. 1 Hanover-street. The change, we are gratified to learn, is made to meet the requirements of a large and growing practice, mainly in the United States Courts. The ability and indefatigable industry by which this practice has been built up at Auburn, are guarantees that it will be even more successful and profitable in New-York.—*Albany Journal.*

THANKSGIVING.—Governor BIGLER has fixed upon Thursday, the 30th of November, as a day of General Thanksgiving throughout Pennsylvania.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Detailed Account of the Discovery of his Fate—Letter from Dr. Rae.

From the Montreal Herald of Saturday, Oct. 21.

We are indebted to Sir GEORGE SIMPSON, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Territory, for the privilege of first publishing to the civilized world the at length ascertained fate of the noble but ill-starred Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his gallant company. Alas! that the fate should have been so sad; and that the problem, which has so long occupied the thoughts and engaged the energies of the great navigator's countless friends and admirers in Europe and America, should be solved by so painful, so distressing a narrative as is obtained in the following letter, which only reached Sir GEORGE SIMPSON yesterday afternoon—it having been forwarded from York Factory, *via* Red River. Our own hopes of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's restoration to the world had, we confess, long ceased; but who could have been prepared for the fearful reality—a miserable and lingering death, from literal starvation—possibly, as Dr. RAE conjectures, worse than starvation—on the frozen and desolate shores of the Arctic Ocean. But we shall not detain the reader, by any reflection of ours, from the perusal of Dr. RAE's intensely interesting narrative—we shall merely mention that York Factory is situated at the mouth of Hayes River, in Hudson's Bay, in about 56° N. L., 93° W. L.

Dr. Rae's Letter to Sir George Simpson.

YORK FACTORY, Aug. 4, 1854.

MY DEAR GEORGE: Your several letters, public and private, of dates 15th June, and 1st December, 1853, and 13th and 16th June, 1854, were handed me on the 28th ultimo, on my reaching Churchill, and I rejoiced to learn that your health had benefited so much by your visit to the North.

Let me now allude to the expedition affairs. I arrived here on the 31st ult. with my small party, in excellent health but I am sorry to say, without having effected our object. At the same time, information has been obtained and articles purchased from the natives, which places the fate of a portion, if not all of the then survivors of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's miserable party beyond a doubt—a fate the most deplorable,—death from starvation, after having had recourse to cannibalism as a means of prolonging life.

I reached my old quarters at Repulse Bay, on the 15th August, and preparations were immediately commenced for wintering. On the 1st September I explained to the men our position, the stock of provisions we had on hand, (not more than three months' rations,) and the prospects we had of getting more, &c., &c., pointing out all the danger and difficulty of our position. All readily volunteered to remain, and our exertions to collect food and fuel went on with unabated energy. By the end of September, 109 deer, 1 musk ox, 54 brace of ptarmigan, and one seal had been shot, and the nets produced 190 salmon.

Of the larger animals above enumerated, 49 deer and the musk ox were shot by myself, 21 deer by MISTEGAN, (the deer-hunter,) 14 by one of the men, 9 by OULIGBUCK and 16 by the other four men. The migration of the deer terminated about the middle of October, and 25 more animals were added to our stock.

On the 28th of October, the snow being sufficiently hard for building, we were happy to exchange our cold tents for the more comfortable shelter of the snow-house. The Winter was very severe, but the temperature in our snow huts was never so low as in my Winter quarters of 1846–7. Up to the 12th January we had nets set under the ice in the lakes, the nets were taken up on that date, as they produced nothing.

On the 31st of March my Spring journey commenced, but in consequence of gales of wind, deep and soft snow, and foggy weather, we made but very little progress. We did not enter Pelly Bay until the 17th. At this place we met with Esquimaux, one of whom, on being asked if he ever saw white people, replied in the negative, but said that a large party, (at least 40 persons,) had perished from want of food, some 10 or 12 days' journey to the westward. The substance of the information, obtained at various times and from various sources, was as follows:

In the Spring four Winters past, (Spring, 1850,) a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen traveling Southward over the ice, and dragging a boat with them, by some Esquimaux who were killing seals on the North shore of King William's Land, which is a large island named Kelitkak by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but, by signs, the natives were made to understand that their ships or ship had been crushed by ice, and that the "whites" were now going where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one officer, (chief,) looked thin, they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a small seal from the natives.

At a later date, the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five on an island near it, about a long day's journey—say thirty-five or forty miles—to the northwest of a large stream, which can be no other than BACK's Great Fish River—named by the Esquimaux Out-koo-hi-ca-lik—as its description, and that of the low shore in the neighborhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir GEORGE BACK. Some of the bodies had been buried—probably those of the first victims of famine—some were in a tent or tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder and his double-bareled gun lay underneath him.

From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our miserable countrymen had been driven to the last resource—cannibalism—as a means of prolonging life.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives, out of the kegs or cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, (several double-barreled,) &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of the different articles with the Esquimaux, and together with some silver spoons and forks, purchased as many as I could obtain. A list of the most important of these I enclose, with a rough pen-and-ink sketch of the events and initials on the forks and spoons. The articles themselves shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hon. H. B. &c., on my arrival in London.

None of the Esquimaux with whom I conversed had seen the "whites," nor had they ever been at the place where the dead were found, but had their information from those who had been there, and those who had seen the party when alive.

From the head of Pelly Bay—which is a bay, spite of Sir H. BEAUFORT's opinions to the contrary—I crossed sixty miles of land in a westerly direction, traced the west shore from Castor and Pollux River to Cape Porter of Sir JAMES ROSS, and I could have got within thirty or forty miles of Bellot Strait, but I thought it useless proceeding further, as I could not complete the whole.

Never in my former Arctic journeys, had I met with such an accumulation of obstacles. Fogs, storms, rough ice, and deep snow we had to fight against. On one occasion, we were four and a half days unable to get a glimpse at the sun, or even to make out his position in the heavens. This, on a level coast, where the compass was of little or no use, was perplexing in the extreme.

The weather was much finer on our return journey than when outwards bound, and our loads being lighter, our days' marches were nearly double the distance, and we arrived at Repulse Bay on the 26th May, without accident, except in one instance, in which one of the party lost a toe from a frost bite.

The commencement of Spring was very fine, but June and July were colder. We were unable to get out of the bay until the 6th of August.

Our progress along the coast as far as Cape Fullerton, was much impeded by ice; but on getting to the southward of the Cape we had clear water, and saw no ice afterwards.

The conduct of the men, I am happy to say, was, generally speaking, good; and we had not a single case of sickness all the time of our absence.

Being anxious to send this to Red River by the first boats, I write in haste and briefly, but shall have the pleasure of sending a more detailed account by some future opportunity.

With the utmost respect, I have the honor to be,

Your very obedient servant, JOHN RAE.

List Enclosed in Dr. Rae's Letter.

CRESTS.

No. 1.—Head of (apparently) a Walrus or Sea-horse, with dragon's wings.

No. 2.—A Griffin with wings and forked tongue and tail.

No. 3.—A Griffin's head, with wings.

No. 4.—A Dove, with an olive branch in its bill, surrounded by a scroll, with the motto *Spero meliora.*

No. 5.—A Fish's head, with (apparently) coral branches on either side.

List of Articles purchased from the Esquimaux, said to have been found to the West, or rather to N. W. of Back's River, at the place where the party of men starved to death in Spring, 1850:—

1 silver table fork	Crest No. 1
3 silver table forks	" " 2
1 silver table spoon	" " 3
1 silver table spoon, motto Spero Meliora	" " 4
1 silver table fork, motto Spero Meliora	" " 4
1 silver dessert fork	" " 5
1 silver table spoon	" " 5
1 silver tea spoon	" " 5
1 silver table fork, with initials "H. D. S. G."	
1 silver table fork, with initials "A. McD."	
1 silver table fork, with initials "G. A. M."	
1 silver table fork, with initials "J. T."	
1 table dessert spoon, with initials "J. F. B." or "J. S. B."	
1 small silver plate (engraved) "Sir John Franklin, K. C. B."	

A star with motto, "Nec Aspera Terrent" on one side, and the reverse[illegible].

Also a number of other things of minor importance, as they have no particular marks by which they could be recognized, but which, along with the above named, shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company. JOHN RAE, C. F.

REPULSE BAY, July, 1854.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

A Slaveholder's View of the Prospects of Slavery in Kansas.

The defenders of the Nebraska bill are just now insisting that Slavery cannot by any possibility obtain a foothold in that territory or in Kansas. The following letter published in a Georgia paper, will show what *Slaveholders on the spot* think of it:

PLATTE CO., MO., Saturday, Sept. 9, 1854.

DEAR BROTHER:—In answer to your inquiries relative to Kansas, Nebraska, and this country, for the sake of convenience, I will somewhat transpose your questions, and thus be able to reply more intelligibly.

You are doubtless advised of the efforts of the Abolitionists to induce such an emigration of those opposed to Slavery, as shall exclude it from the Territory. These efforts, with the usual emigration from the non-slaveholding States, will necessarily *throw into the Territory a large population* opposed to Slavery. Should they even succeed in becoming the majority, I am yet fully convinced that Kansas will be a Slave State—*Slavery does now exist there, in fact.* The number of slaves is daily increasing. Of those who go from this State, a large number will be either Slaveholders, or their children; and, though they may for a time leave their slaves in Missouri, they will not the less influence their friends and neighbors, who may even in their feelings be inclined against Slavery, to oppose its exclusion for their sake. At present, the portion of the Territory open for settlement is mainly in the possession of those favorable to Slavery—they cover the larger portion of the Territory suitable for small farms and men of limited means. The parts unoccupied are prairies remote from timber, and unfit for settlement by poor men. Could the question be determined at an early period, the character of the population, the superior intelligence, their familiarity with political canvasses, their position in the Territory, would give those favorable to Slavery a decided advantage. In addition to all which, there are two causes which will, unless those favorable to Slavery should foolishly fear to settle in Kansas, and thus voluntarily give up the Territory, *finally, certainly* determine the condition of the Territory as a Slave-holding State.

As a matter of law, Slavery exists in the Territory—it needs no act of any legislation to establish it. It requires an act of competent authority to prohibit it. The Territorial Legislature is not competent to abolish or exclude it. This is deemed by the best lawyers a matter of certainty. *It cannot be excluded until the people of the Territory form their Constitution for a State Government.* By that time the true value of the Territory will be appreciated. *It is, without doubt, the best fitted for poor settlers of any Territory ever opened—it is well adapted to men of wealth.* The absence of timber requires for the making a farm more means than the Abolitionists possess. The houses must be framed, or of brick. Cabins cannot be built.

It is next to impossible to procure white laborers in the West: the only labor which can be hired is slave. The low price of land, the feelings and habits of the people, all conduce to make every man a landholder—to have a farm of his own. This is easy wherever timbered land can be had; there, with his axe and one plow, a man without help can build his cabin, bolt his trees, and make his farm. Such land cannot be found in Kansas. In those portions where timber is most abundant, it is all needed for the prairies; not an acre can be wasted. But to the man who has the ability to purchase the timber, to build his houses, and can command the labor to fence and break prairie, the prairie affords incalculable advantages. A farm is complete in one year; there are neither stumps nor grubs; all fresh, ready for the plow. The sod just broken will yield a heavy stock of crop corn, nearly sufficient to pay the expense of its cultivation. The late breaking will yield a crop of wheat equal to the best old land. Though it requires capital to make it, a prairie farm will pay for itself ten times over before the stumps can be removed from timbered land.

Many emigrants are going to Kansas from Kentucky and other Slave States; *Missouri will leave no stone unturned, even to the, at least temporary, emigration of half her population, to save it from Abolitionists*; and, if the People of the other Slave States do justice to themselves, we will secure it for the South.

In reply to your questions touching the soil of this country and that of Kansas, I will state that our County, Platte, is generally deemed to possess the best soil in our State, and indeed, in the Union. Our staple is hemp, of which it yields from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds per acre, worth from four to six cents per pound. It is also finely adapted to grains, yielding from fifty to one hundred bushels of corn, and from fifteen to forty bushels of wheat to the acre. It is finely supplied with water, an abundance of springs—generally limestone water—and nearly all our country is heavily timbered. Kansas, in the *fertility* of its soil, is not equal to this county, but a large portion of it is good hemp land, and all of it good for the grains, and peculiarly adapted to grass. It is well supplied with excellent water, good building stone, and stone coal, and is far better than any land you will probably see in any old State.

Slave labor is worth, at this time, more with us than in almost any part of the Union. Negro men hire readily at from $150 to $200 per annum; women at from $80 to $120. Men sell at from $1,200 to $1,500; women, from $800 to $1,100. Our country is as healthy as any fertile land can be; Kansas will probably be even healthier; negroes particularly enjoy almost an exemption from disease.

We have now two Railroads in process of construction through our State; one a short distance north of our county, terminating at St. Joseph, in the adjoining county, and which in say two years, will connect directly with New-York—the other from St. Louis to Kansas, a town opposite the southeast corner of our county. The two will immediately be connected by a road through our county.

The Vice President resides at our county-seat, and is the most devoted Southern man in the Union. We give him the credit of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he having taken that stand almost alone. His whole influence is, of course, in favor of Slavery in Kansas.

You will perceive that I have answered your latter questions without reference to their order, as the answers necessarily ran into one another.

As to the price at which lands in Kansas will rate, in say ten years, it is of course but a mere opinion. Lands in this County rate very high, from $15 to $50 per acre, but of course it must be some years before the lands in Kansas can generally command those prices. So soon as improved, we suppose the lands near the river will bring prices nearly or quite equal to the lands on this side. Lands remote from the river will, as in this State, rate for much less.

My letter is too long, but I have aimed to be full, and you may rest assured I have been fair and candid—I have not written a word that I do not honestly believe. I have not attempted by false coloring to mislead my friends, but have stated the truth, that they may know that Kansas is peculiarly fitted for slave labor—was intended for a Slave State, and will be so unless the South sleeps on its rights, and neglects its duty.

Your affectionate brother,

ED. M. DOBSON.

Martin Van Buren—His Autobiography.

From the Evening Post.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854.

Mr. VAN BUREN is at Vevay in Switzerland, and you will be pleased to learn, is actually and earnestly at work upon his autobiography, in which he has already advanced some two or three hundred pages. He is very much interested in the [illegible] with all his partisan animosities and prejudices—for he had some, though fewer than any man I ever knew who had spent so large a portion of his life in party conflict. He has been an indifferent spectator of politics in the United States so long now, that all his old prejudices and antipathies seem to have exhaled. He will not be home until next year. MARTIN's health is not materially better.

EFFECTS OF STRIKES.—At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. ASHWORTH, of Bolton, read a paper to the Statistical section on the Preston strike, its history and effects. He adduced some figures to show the losses occasioned by the strike. Loss to the employers, £165,000; loss of wages to the operatives, £150,000; loss to the strike fund contributors, £97,000; loss to auxiliary occupations, £10,000; total loss to the community, £533,260. Reverend Mr. CLAY, Chaplain to the Preston House of Correction, added some statistics on the personnel of the strike. He estimates the total number engaged at 18,000; of these 6,200 were males, and 11,800 females; boys under thirteen, 620; girls under thirteen, 650; youths thirteen and not more than eighteen, 1,530; girls between the same ages, 4,400; men above eighteen, 4,060; women above eighteen, 6,750. He also showed, that during the strike there was a remarkable diminution in the number of the deaths of infants; which he referred to the fact that the mothers had more time to pay attention to their children.

LONG ISLAND.

THE WICKHAM TRAGEDY.

TRIAL OF NICHOLAS BEHEEHAN.

A Jury Empanneled—Intense Excitement.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SUFFOLK COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Strong and three Associate Justices.

RIVERHEAD, Suffolk Co., Monday, Oct. 23, 1854.

The excitement has increased here respecting the trial of Nicholas Beheehan for the murder of the Wickham family, on the morning of the 3d of June last. A large number of persons have arrived from various parts of the Island, all anxious to see the culprit and witness his trial. On the arrival of the New-York train this afternoon, we noticed among the passengers Judge Strong, Hon. Ogden Hoffman, Mr. Hadden, Mr. Vail, Judge Rose, and other distinguished members of the bar.

The Court promptly organized at the appointed hour, with the following Judges on the bench:

Judge STRONG, Supreme Court; Judge WM. P. BUFFET, County Judge; HENRY HUNTING, ENOCH F. CARPENTER, Justices of the Sessions. The Clerk called over the names of those summoned as Grand Jurors, and the panel was announced complete.

Judge STRONG charged the Jury, and remarked the criminal calendar only presented the names of two prisoners remaining in jail, viz.: Nicholas Beheehan and Jacob Hempsted. These cases, the Judge said, had been disposed of a few weeks ago by the Grand Jury of the County Court. His Honor then delivered his charge as required by the statute, and the members of the grand inquest then retired for deliberation.

The Clerk then commenced calling off the names of the 60 petty jurymen, and over 50 of them answered. Meanwhile Beheehan was unshackled, and walked into the Court-room between two officers. He looked bold, and marched to the prisoner's box with a firm step.

The prisoner was attired in a suit of new black clothes, and seemed to care but little about his fate.

Mr. HADDEN, of Brooklyn, being associated with Attorney General HOFFMAN on behalf of the people in this case, arose and read the official documents.

Mr. Hadden, (looking at the prisoner, at the conclusion of the first indictment,) addressed the culprit as follows: "Nicholas Beheehan, you have heard the indictment against you read, and do you wish now to be tried upon it?"

The Prisoner (looking very sullen) replied in a rough tone of voice: "Why yes, *I do*, if the folks I wanted to come are here."

Counsellor Craig here interposed, and told the prisoner to keep quiet.

Mr. Hadden then read the indictment charging Beheeham with the murder of Mrs. Frances Wickham, and when he concluded he again asked the prisoner the usual question, "Are you ready to be tried on this indictment?"

The prisoner loudly exclaimed, "*Who says all that?*" He was soon quieted by the officers.

Counsellor Craig now appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

Judge Strong asked the Attorney-General which case he intended to call on first, to which Mr. Hoffman replied, "We will move on the indictment for the murder of James Wickham first."

On motion of Mr. Hoffman, the Court was substituted for "triers" respecting the challenges of Jurors. To this Mr. Craig assented, and subjoined will be found the substance of the proceedings in obtaining the Jury. It will be observed that not a single resident of the town of Southold (where the deed was committed) was admitted as a Juror.

Charles V. Scudder of [illegible], was first called. Counsellor Craig said he wished to ask the Juror some questions, and he was duly examined.

Mr. Scudder didn't know the prisoner, but had read the account of the murder in the papers; never had formed any opinion as to his guilt or innocence; he felt perfectly impartial, but he believed he was guilty, if the report was true.

Counsellor Craig—I don't think he is a competent Juror.

After a few other questions the gentleman was admitted.

Orlando Hand was next called and peremptorily challenged. Set aside.

William Vail, challenged and examined—Had read an account of the murder in his County paper; he felt as if he could render an impartial verdict in accordance with the testimony. Mr. Vail was then received as a Juror.

Jeremiah Osborn was called and questioned—He had read an account of the murder, but believed Beheehan guilty, if what he had heard was true. Had formed no opinion and was admitted.

Hiram Wines examined—I have read an account in the papers, but never allow myself to form any opinion in any case until I hear testimony. Admitted.

James A. Sandford, examined—and having formed no opinion was admitted.

Jacob Strong was challenged peremptorily and set aside.

George B. Mills, examined and admitted.

Hermann Strong, examined—He had not read any account of the murder, and therefore formed no opinion. Admitted.

Platt R. Hubb, examined, and thought the prisoner was guilty, if the report should prove to be true. Admitted.

Albert L. Hodges, examined—Had read the accounts in the papers, and feeling perfectly impartial in the case, was admitted.

Scudder S. Hawkins, examined—Had read the accounts in the newspapers, but having formed no opinion, was admitted.

Daniel H. Goldsmith—Set aside.

Aaron V. Tuthill—Challenged peremptorily, and set aside.

Madison Young—The same.

Brewster Terry, examined—He had read the TIMES' reports of the case, but felt unbiassed. Admitted.

J. Halsey Tuthill—Set aside.

Benjamin W. Young—Set aside.

John D. Edwards, examined—Had read the newspaper accounts, but felt impartial, and could render a verdict in accordance with the evidence. Admitted.

The Jury was then completed, as follows:

1. Charles V. Scudder,	7. Albert L. Hodges,
2. Wm. Vail,	8. John D. Edwards,
3. Henry Strong,	9. James A. Sandford,
4. Brewster Terry,	10. George P. Mills,
5. Jeremiah Osborn,	11. Scudder S. Hawkins,
6. Hiram Wines.	12. Platt R. Hubb.

In the presence of the Jury and the prisoner the indictment for the murder of James Wickham was again read by the Clerk of the Court, and the Judge then announced that the Court was ready to proceed with the trial.

By mutual consent of counsel, the Jury was dismissed, under charge from the Court to refrain from conversing on the subject before them. Adjourned until eight o'clock the next morning.

SECOND DAY.—TUESDAY, Oct. 24.

The Court resumed the trial of NICHOLAS BEHEEHAN at 8 o'clock this morning. The Court-room was densely crowded with spectators, and a large number were unable to gain admission.

At the opening of the Court, JAMES H. TUTHILL, Esq., of the law firm of MILLER & TUTHILL, was appointed by Judge STRONG to take the evidence.

A few minutes past 8 o'clock the culprit was placed in the prisoner's box, and the case was opened with an eloquent speech by Mr. HADDEN, on the part of the people. Mr. HADDEN briefly reviewed the details attending the horrible crime in very affecting language, to which the spectators listened with marked attention. He asked the Jury to consider the case carefully, and not to convict this man unless the evidence offered would sustain a verdict of guilty.

TESTIMONY.

The trial was here proceeded with and the first witness called was

William Wines, who was sworn and testified as follows: I am the Coroner of this County; I reside at Greenport; I was acquainted with Mr. James Wickham; I last saw him alive on the morning of the 3d of June, 1854, about 10 o'clock.

Question—What was his condition? *Answer*—It was deplorable; he was lying there unconscious and terribly injured; he survived until that evening.

Q.—What was the general character of the injuries? A.—He was extensively wounded and badly cut and bruised; I held an inquest on the following Sunday.

By Mr. Craig—Will you now describe where the wounds were situated? A.—They were on his head and face, both of which were full of cuts and bruises; I should suppose these wounds were inflicted with some sharp instrument of four or five inches in length; the deceased looked as if he had been fighting with some person.

Q.—Did the deceased appear as if he had been resisting the force of some person? A.—He looked as if he had been handled by somebody; I can't say whether there were any wounds on the back of his head.

Samuel Tuthill was next called, and not answering to his name, Mr. Hadden called,

Ellen Holland, sworn and deposed—I reside in the City of New-York; I knew James Wickham, and resided in his family at the time of his death; I lived with Mr. Wickham two years and seven months before his death; I knew Nicholas Beheehan, and had known him since he had lived with Mr. Wickham; Beheehan had lived with Mr. Wickham about two years before his death. [The witness here looked at the prisoner and recognized him as Nicholas Beheehan.] The prisoner left the house of Mr. Wickham the same week of the murder; I was acquainted with Nicholas by living in the same family for two years; the prisoner made proposals of marriage to me on several occasions; I told him "*I did not want him, and never should have him.*"

To Judge Strong—The last proposal of marriage he made to me was about three weeks before Mr. Wickham's death; he talked of leaving two weeks before going away; I did not know at that time what was his reason for leaving.

To Counsel for the Prosecution—On the night of the murder I retired to bed about 9 o'clock; the girl, Catherine Dowd, went to bed with me; I lodged in the attic story; I saw Mr. and Mrs. Wickham before I went to bed; I saw Mrs. Wickham last; Mr. W. was then in his bedroom; I saw Mrs. W. in the hall of the second floor, while on my way to bed; she bade me good night; I went to sleep soon after getting in bed; before daylight I was awakened by noise and screams of Mr. and Mrs. Wickham; they slept on the floor below my room.

Q.—Was there a fierce dog about the house? A.—Yes, Sir; he was very cross to strangers; he was usually kept in the kitchen, and was left there that night; on the night I heard Mr. and Mrs. Wickham screaming the dog was barking; the noise also awakened Catharine; we went and opened the door; before opening the door, I heard Mr. and Mrs. Wickham scream; I think I heard Mr. W. cry out, "Oh, oh!" I think I heard Mrs. W. say once, "Oh, Nicholas!" the dog barked, and I could not hear distinctly, but I thought he said "Nicholas;" there were no doors between the door I opened and Mr. Wickham's room; I opened the attic window, and Catharine got out on the kitchen roof; the milk house roof joined the kitchen; Catharine got out and went to wake up the neighbors; I got out of the same window and went to Mr. Corwin's.

Q.—What sort of a hat did Nicholas wear? A.—He had several caps, and a straw or chip hat; the morning *after the murder there was a straw hat (or something of that kind) on the furnace in the sink room; I did not see that hat there after Nicholas left until the morning of the murder*; I had used the sink room the day before; there had been men passing through the sink room that morning before she found the hat.

Q.—When did you next see Nicholas Beheehan. A.—On the Monday he was captured; it was about 12 or 1 o'clock when I saw him; it was in a wagon on the road.

Q.—What did you say to him. A.—I asked him if he was the murderer and he said "Yes," and "You are the cause of it;" at this time there were people in the wagon with him; I had no further conversation with him.

Cross-examination by Mr. Craig: I don't know exactly how old I am.

Q.—Are you thirty or thirty-five years of age? A.—I can't tell my age.

Q.—How long had Nicholas lived with Mr. Wickham before you and him became intimate? A.—I don't know; Nicholas never told me his age.

Q.—How long was he with him before you asked him to marry you? A.—I never did; not a word of it; he *proposed to marry me* after he had been there about three weeks.

Q.—Did you ever accept any presents from Nicholas? A.—Yes, Sir; he brought home a ring from New-York, and he gave me that but took it away again; he also gave me a book bearing the title of *Key of Heaven*, (Catholic book;) he also gave me a glass breast-pin; that is all he gave me that I remember of; I believe he gave me a fan; he never gave me a pin-cushion; he gave me a needle-book; he brought me a pair of shoes, and I offered him the money for them but he would not take it, and I took them without paying for them; these presents were made to me in the course of a year, after he commenced working for Mr. Wickham.

(The counsel is still cross-examining the girl, and I must close the report of this forenoon's proceedings.)

The Williamsburg Fire—Two Boys Burned to Death.

The most lamentable occurrence connected with the fire in Williamsburg on Monday night, was the loss of life of human beings. Shortly after 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the remains of two boys—THOMAS CRONLEY, 13 years of age, and PATRICK RUSH, 16 years of age—were found in the third story of Mr. SHARP's building, corner of Little Water and Grand-streets. The parents of RUSH resided in the upper part of this building, and unknown to them the two boys went to bed at an early hour. They were not missed until about 1½ o'clock, and on search being instituted, their bodies were finally found in bed, completely charred. This building did not take fire for thirty minutes after the alarm, and consequently they must have been suffocated while in a sound sleep, and before the flames reached them.

Coroner HANFORD held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

A report was in circulation yesterday forenoon, that a German girl had also been burned. This was a false rumor.

Plundering was carried on to a great extent. Persons carried off boxes of soap, candles, and all kinds of groceries, and kegs of liquor were broken open and drank down like water. One party of young men, not content with drinking their fill, carried off a keg of cherry brandy, to supply their future wants. The police were active, but could not be everywhere.

At the time of the alarm of fire, a little daughter, three years of age, of J. W. HAIGHT, jeweler, in Grand-street, desired to get out of bed to see the firemen, and while passing to the window she fell down stairs and sustained a fracture of the leg.

The following is a corrected list of the losses and insurance:

JOHN MOORE, loss on buildings on First-street about $3,000. Insured for $900 in the St. Marks; $900 in the Fulton, and $3,000 in the California Ins. Company of New-York.

JOHN J. SCHWERTMAN occupied the building corner of First and South First-streets, as a grocery and ship stores. Goods mostly destroyed by moving and stolen. Loss, $1,000. Insured, for $600 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company.

J. NESWICH occupied No. 295 First-street as an agricultural establishment. Loss, $2,000. No insurance.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, grocery, feed, and liquors, corner of Grand and First-streets. Loss, $4,000, viz: On buildings, $1,500; stock, $2,500; insured in the Fulton of Williamsburg for $300; in the Northwestern of New-York, $500.

Mr. JOHN L. SHARP's loss is about $5,000. Insured in the Beekman for $800; Northwestern Insurance Company, New-York, $2,000; Astor, $1,000; Broadway, $1,000.

Mr. ACKERT's damage to house and furniture about $1,300. Insured on furniture for $600 in the Pacific Insurance Company of New-York.

Mr. UFFENDALE, harness-maker, loss $200.

Balance Dock Launched at Williamsburg.

The immense Balance Dry Dock, constructed at the foot of North Twelfth-street, Williamsburg, was launched yesterday morning. A large number of persons gathered to witness the novel sight; and as the structure, loosed from its fastenings, descended into the water, loud cheers were given.

The Balance Dock is 325 feet long, 100 feet wide and 40 feet deep, and of sufficient capacity to raise vessels of 5,000 tons burden. Though only 325 feet in length, it is so arranged as to admit vessels of 375 feet. It is built mainly of white oak and pitch pine, and put together in a manner best suited to meet the enormous resistant force it has to encounter; the bottom is strengthened crosswise by main-trusses and counter-trusses locked into each other; longitudinally run through it are several courses of immense keelsons; on each side, from bottom to top, extend iron diagonal braces 46 feet long.

A small steamer was in readiness at the launch to tow the Dock to the foot of Eighth-street, Williamsburg, to receive its engines and pumps. Two engines are to be placed in it of forty horse power each, and fourteen pumps, capable of pumping it in an hour; this completed, the dock will be ready for use. Where it is to be located permanently, is not yet determined.

Besides this dock, it might be worthy of note, that at present there are in the United States only two docks of anywhere near the same extent and capacity; these are Government docks—one at Kittery, Maine, the other at Pensacola, Florida. New-York ship-builders and ship-owners have long felt the need of such a dock as the present, to meet the wants of the largest-sized vessels and steamers. The structure was begun at their instance and by their subscription over two years ago; it has employed nearly one hundred men, and cost upward of $175,000. The dock is GILBERT's patent, and was built under the superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB, ship-builder, of New-York.

Ship Launch.

On Saturday last the ship *Johannisberg* was launched from the yard of WM. PERRINE, Green Point. The *Johannisberg* is of 900 tons capacity, 165 feet length of keel, 35 feet 4 inches breadth of beam and 24 feet depth of hold. She is stoutly built and of best material, and when launched had on 100 tons ballast and all ready to bend sails. The *Nuremberg*, *Johannisberg* and *Coningsburg*, comprise three new packet ships built for Captain SAGORY, of New-Orleans, expressly for the New-Orleans and Havre line. The *Nuremberg* was launched about a month since; the *Johannisberg* just launched, and the *Coningsburg* is on the stocks and will be ready in two weeks. They are of like build, material and capacity.

Brooklyn Circuit Court Calendar.—OCT. 25.

Nos. 172, 174, 175, 176, 177, 180, 181, 182, 183, 186, 188, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216.

NEW-YORK CITY.

STILL ANOTHER MURDER.

The Keeper of a Porter House in the Fifth Ward Shot—Escape of the Perpetrator.

Another shooting case, which will prove fatal, occurred yesterday morning in the Fifth Ward. The facts of the case are as follows: About 4½ o'clock, two rowdies went into the Porter House kept by JACOB MITCHELL, at No. 51 Anthony-street, and commenced acting in a very disorderly manner, apparently determined to create a row. The proprietor of the groggery, fearing serious consequences, left the place for the purpose of calling an officer. Meeting with Officer MAYNARD, who was on duty at the time, he accompanied him to the spot, reaching it as the two rioters were about leaving. One of the rowdies made threats to the officer, at the same time putting his hand in his bosom as if in the act of drawing a weapon. MAYNARD sprang at him, but he succeeded in eluding the officer's grasp, and made his escape down Anthony-street towards West Broadway. Officer GRIER coming to his assistance they started in pursuit. When in West Broadway, between Duane and Thomas-street, the man of whom they were in pursuit suddenly turned round, pulled out a pistol and fired at his pursuers, the contents of the weapon taking effect on the forehead of MITCHELL, fracturing his skull, and causing such a wound that his recovery is a matter of impossibility. GRIER desisted in the pursuit in order to attend to the wounded man, but MAYNARD followed the assassin, who turned into Duane-street, and made his escape under cover of darkness, into one of the numerous alleys in the neighborhood, and thence into Church or Thomas-street. As yet he has not been captured.

MITCHELL was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he lies in a dying condition. The doctors in attendance have given up all hopes of his recovery.

Captain CARPENTER, in his return to the Chief of Police, says: "I have had frequently occasion to report to you the great evil arising from these low groggeries being open at all hours of the night, thereby exciting the evil disposed to crimes of all kinds, and frequently, as in this case, ending in murder. If this house had been closed at a proper time no disturbance would have occurred, and MITCHELL would not have lost his life. As a peace officer, I once more call the attention of the Corporation and my fellow-citizens to the necessity of passing some stringent law to close all groggeries at a reasonable hour; and until this is done, the Police will be powerless in preventing many crimes, and particularly that of murder. A licensed place can keep open during the whole 24 hours, unless indicted."

Attempt to Burn up a Family.

The Fire Marshal's investigations have developed the fact that on the night of the 28th of August, a desperate attempt was made by an incendiary to burn up a dwelling-house at No. 137 West Thirty-first-street, occupied at the time by Mr. RICHARD WHEELER and family. The evidence taken before the Fire Marshal showed that at about 2 o'clock in the morning Mr. WHEELER was awakened by the crackling noise by fire permeating through the window shutter of his bedroom. He immediately aroused the other persons sleeping in the house, and then gave the alarm of fire, which soon brought the Police, firemen and neighbors to his assistance. It was then discovered that the fire was burning furiously from a small wood-house attached to the rear of the main building, from which the flames had spread up the weather boarding and had just burst through the window shutter, and were entering the window when fortunately discovered.

The fire was soon extinguished by the firemen, assisted by the neighbors, and on examining the shed from whence the fire came, it was found to have been the work of an incendiary. An iron hook was discovered appended to a kind of staple, which had been screwed into the woodwork of the main building, under the shed roof. To this hook a large bunch of old rags had been attached with a piece of copper wire. These rags had been saturated with oil in order to make them burn, and in this manner the match had been applied by the incendiary.

The building was evidently fired with the intention of burning the inmates of the building, who were all in bed. The facts elicited during the investigation implicated certain parties as the perpetrators of the offence; but, unfortunately, not sufficiently to warrant their arrest. The Police in that vicinity, however, have a close watch on them, and they may yet be brought up to answer for the crime.

A Jealous Husband—A Wife Shot.

On Monday afternoon, Officer ELLIOTT of the Twelfth Ward was called upon to arrest a German tailor, named WILLIAM HAUBRUIE, residing in One Hundred and Ninth-street, near the Tenth-avenue, for shooting his wife, ROSANNA HAUBRUIE, in the head with a pistol; the shot with which it was loaded wounding her severely. The woman was conveyed to the Twelfth Ward Station-house, where her wounds were dressed by Dr. HILLS, who discovered a number of small sized shot lodged in the face near the eye. Her case was pronounced to be a very dangerous one, and she was sent to the Bellevue Hospital, where she now lies in an extremely critical condition. On the arrest of HAUBRUIE—who is now confined in the Jefferson Market Police Station—he attempted to shoot Mr. EASTMAN, who was assisting the officer who apprehended the prisoner.

HAUBRUIE states that it was his intention to have shot a brother tailor named MEYER, who had been on too intimate terms with his wife, and that they had had quarrels on that account. MEYER made a complaint last Summer against the accused for assault and battery, and he was sent to Blackwell's Island for the term of three months, during which period MEYER was in constant intercourse with the wife of the prisoner. On returning from the City on the afternoon in question, he found the seducer at his house, and immediately drew the pistol, firing it at him, but the woman while endeavoring to interfere, received the charge in her face.

Stabbing an Emigrant.

On Monday, as NICHOLAS BERGER, a German emigrant who had just arrived in this country, was passing out of a liquor store on the corner of Dover and Water streets, he received a severe stab in the shoulder from some person unknown, who, after committing the deed, immediately fled, and has not been arrested. BERGER went to the store for the purpose of purchasing brandy to take on board the ship *William Rathbone*, where his family remained. His wound being of so serious a nature as to require immediate attention, he was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous state.

New-York Prison Association.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Prison Association held their regular monthly meeting on Monday, at 3½ P. M., at the Society Rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Present—Messrs. HAVENS, OAKLEY, DRINKER, BAKER and BALLARD; R. N. HAVENS in the Chair.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. BEALE, Agent of the Association, read a diary of his labors during the past month. It was replete with interest, showing the vast practical good this Association is daily effecting for the unfortunate and poor and criminal who come under the province of its aid.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Association since their last report: Discharged convicts from Sing Sing, to whom aid was given and employment obtained in the country, 7; pecuniary assistance rendered to persons discharged from Blackwell's Island and other prisons, 45; situations obtained for 27; clothes to the destitute, 6; men, women and children discharged from custody by their recommendation, 40.

Mr. FRANCIS LEONARD was appointed Agent, to call upon the citizens of New-York, to solicit subscriptions and collect funds to enable the Society more fully to carry on its schemes of enlarged and benevolent endeavors.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the meeting adjourned for one month, to meet at the same place.

Fires.

The stable owned by WM. B. ASTOR, Esq., in Eighty-eighth street near Avenue A., was totally destroyed by fire on Monday evening about 10 o'clock. The premises were occupied by LEONARD BERGER, whose horse and a quantity of hay, valued at $600, were consumed.

The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock was occasioned by the burning of some shavings in the book-bindery at No. 25 Gold-street.

Rowdyism in the Sixth Ward.

As GEORGE ROGERS, residing at No. 129 Third-street, was passing along Centre-street, near Duane, yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, he was attacked by a Frenchman, supposed to be ROGER MEYER, who dealt him a violent blow on the head with a club, causing a dangerous wound. ROGERS was taken to the Hospital for medical assistance.

Board of Ten Governors.

A regular meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse was held in the Rotunda yesterday afternoon,—present, Governors DRAPER, (President,) TOWNSEND, DUGRO, HENRY, PINCKNEY, SMITH, DUKE.

Dr. CHARLES C. SEWARD was nominated and confirmed as Assistant Physician to the Penitentiary Hospital.

An appropriation of $250 was made for the repair of Bellevue Hospital.

A large amount of other business, but none of general interest, was transacted.

The weekly requisitions give the following list of the number of inmates in the different institutions under charge of the Board for the week ending October 21:

Bellevue Hospital, 700; Lunatic Asylum, 539; Almshouse, 1,064; Penitentiary, 838; Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary, 286; Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse, 65; Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse, 19; Workhouse, 851; Small-pox Hospital, 5; Randall's Island, 869; Randall's Island Hospital, 256; City Prison, 261—Total, 5,551. Decrease, 36.

Number remaining Oct. 14, 1854, 5,587; admitted since, 929—Total, 6,516.

Died, 19; discharged, 864; sent to Penitentiary, 78; sent to State Prison, 4—965—Total, 5,551.

☞ Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, acknowledges the receipt of additional contributions amounting to $2,595, as additions to the Building Fund.

MURDER TRIALS.

Trial of Henry King for the Murder of Timothy Redding, through Jealousy.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before His Honor Judge Mitchell.

TUESDAY, Oct. 24.

The Court opened this morning at 10 o'clock, and a jury was empaneled as under, to try the above case. King is a little man, with a smirking air, and not very bloodthirsty look. He is a native of County Westmeath, Ireland, and does not appear to be more than thirty-five. From some facts which we have gathered out of depositions taken before the Coroner but not produced on the trial, we ascertain that the prisoner has been somewhat cosmopolitan in his habits; and his excessively civilized air would strengthen the belief that he must have largely seen the world. In this City he had served in the capacity of waiter. The frail fair one who would seem to have been the primary cause "of all this woe," is an Englishwoman, and was married to the prisoner in St. George's Church, Hanover-square, London, about four years ago. So she says herself, at least. The offence with which the prisoner was charged, was committed on the 5th July last, at his residence in Mulberry-street. In his statement he virtually admitted the charge, but urged in extenuation that the act was done in self-defence. We annex his declaration in full:

STATEMENT OF PRISONER BEFORE THE CORONER.

I am not guilty of intentionally killing Mr. Redding; he came to my house on the day named, and when I had got there at about 10½ o'clock, A. M., I found him drinking brandy and smoking alone with my wife in my room. A difficulty arose between myself and wife which occasioned some words, when Redding interfered and said he would take her part. He then throttled me and shoved me. I then put him out of my room and shut the door; he again forced his way into the room, and rushed upon me, saying he would break my d—neck. I then told him he must leave the room; he would not, but attacked me again by the throat, and I then struck him solely in my self-defence. The deceased was very drunk at the time.

(Signed) HENRY KING.

The following gentlemen constituted the Jury:

Albert McCord,	Martin Urytich,
Denis Landers,	Joseph W. Clowes,
Anthony Stupp,	Warren A. Griffin,
Benjamin N. Rosch,	John Cunningham,
Francis W. Lasak,	Daniel Moran,
Robert Martin,	Geo. McCullough.

The District Attorney, in opening the case for the prosecution, stated the allegations against the prisoner as they appear in the evidence subjoined, but he was unprepared as yet to say whether he should ask to have the prisoner indicted for murder or manslaughter, and would leave that to be determined by the evidence produced in the course of the case.

Anne Grey, sworn—I lived at No. 46 Mulberry-street on the 5th of July last; I knew the prisoner at the bar, but I did not know Timothy Redding; the prisoner lived in the rear of No. 46, first floor; he had resided there for four or five months; I saw him on the 5th July, between 11 and 12 o'clock in the morning, standing in his own door; I did not hear him talk, but I heard talking down stairs on the floor below me; I did not know either of the voices which I heard; I went down stairs, but did not see the prisoner; he was inside, and had the door and shutters closed; then I went up stairs, and on going up I saw the deceased and Mrs. King talking in the yard; the prisoner opened the door and struck deceased with an axe two or three times; the weapon was neither very large nor very small, but one of the kind used for cutting small wood; the deceased was standing by the door when struck; the prisoner stood in his own door; not more than two or three minutes elapsed from the time the prisoner opened the door until he struck the blows; I think he held the axe in his right hand.

Q.—What was the length of the handle? A.—About that length, (measuring about a foot on her arm.)

District Attorney—(To the Jury)—I think, gentlemen, you will see that the weapon must have been an axe.

Mr. Spencer—Mr. King says it was not more than a pound weight.

Prisoner—It was not more than half a pound.

Witness continued—The deceased had his face toward the prisoner when the latter struck him; the prisoner's wife held him (prisoner) by the arms, endeavoring to prevent him from inflicting the blows on the deceased; as the prisoner aimed the blows deceased went back, and finally fell down in the yard; the prisoner then retired to his room; Mrs. King ran up to the injured man and began to pour water on him, until the M. P. (police officer) came up; whilst the blows were being struck I did not hear any words said by either; deceased said nothing when he fell; I could have heard him if he had; he did not move after he fell.

Here a small axe, such as is ordinarily used for chopping wood, was produced, which the witness said resembled the one with which prisoner struck the deceased.

Witness resumed: Mrs. King told the prisoner not to strike whilst he was inflicting the blows.

Q.—Did she tell him not to strike before the first blow or after the first blow?

Mr. Spencer objected. She had already answered the question, substantially.

The District Attorney observed that the counsel had a singular facility of objecting to testimony when it was likely to prove disadvantageous to him; that, however, was not the way to administer justice.

Mr. Spencer contended in reply that the question put had not only been answered in substance, but as it was now put, it was leading; therefore he objected.

The District Attorney wished to know why the counsel should object to the putting of a question to which an answer had already been returned. He denied, besides, that it was leading; he was a public prosecutor, and had no sympathy one way or another, and his question was intended to elicit the truth, and not defeat justice.

Question permitted by the Court.

Witness replied—She (Mrs. King) asked him not to strike again after he had inflicted the first blow.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer—I am owner of the premises which the prisoner occupied in part; I had known him before this for four or five months; he was a quiet man.

Q.—What was the prisoner's general state of health at this time?

The District Attorney objected, and the question was withheld.

Witness proceeded: The voices I heard down stairs before this affair happened, proceeded from Mr. King's room; I did not hear angry voices. [Here a deposition taken before the Coroner was handed to the witness.] I do not know whether that is my mark or not; I cannot write; I was sworn before the Coroner; I stated to him that I heard King's voice and that of another man in his room, and King appeared to be angry.

Q.—On coming down stairs did you observe whether this strange man and Mrs. King were under the influence of liquor?

The District Attorney objected to the question as having no bearing on the case.

A somewhat protracted discussion, for and against the admissibility of the question proposed, here ensued, and the Court excluded it for the present.

Witness proceeded—I heard King's wife and the other man also talk loudly; it was about ten minutes after that that I went down stairs; I swore before the Coroner that when I got down stairs to the yard I saw the deceased and Mrs. King standing in conversation near the back entrance or hall door; I do not know what they said, but I asked Mrs. King what caused the noise; she said it was no harm; that the man with her was taking her part, and that she had no one to speak for her; King was not with them when I came down stairs; they were not standing more than two paces from the door where the blows were struck, and just beside the hall door; I said to Redding that it was better for him to go away, and not to stay and make a noise; he said nothing to me in reply; I heard him say nothing in the yard; he did not say to me that "he would not go away until he had broken Mr. King's neck."

The District Attorney considered this examination to very [illegible].

Mr. Spencer asked then that objections should be raised to specific irregularities.

Q. Did you see Redding from the time he was talking to Mrs. King, till he came up to King's door? A.—Yes; he walked up to King's door; I was going up the stairs at this time, and had got up two or three steps, when I turned round and looked back; the door was just being opened by King; it was not more than two or three minutes after I saw Redding talking with Mrs. King in the yard, until I saw King open his door; I heard nothing said in that interval; King struck the blows immediately after the other, in succession; I had never seen Redding there before.

Reexamined by the District Attorney—King's door opened into the entry; when he struck Redding he was standing in his own door in the entry; Redding stood in the hall; Redding and Mrs. King, when they were talking together, stood in the yard; when King opened the door, Mrs. King was going in, and as the other man was going in after her, King struck him.

Catharine Van Allen sworn—I occupied the third floor in the front of No. 46 Mulberry-street; I knew the prisoner at the bar by sight, but did not know Redding; I saw Mr. King strike Redding three times with the axe; the axe was like that produced; when this happened I was out in the yard washing; I saw Redding about two minutes before he got the first blow; I had been washing in the yard that morning from about 8 o'clock; deceased, when I first saw him, was standing in the hallway at King's door; his face was turned towards King going in; King told him to go out; Redding refused, and gave bad answers in reply; he abused King about his wife; told him that Mrs. King was a good woman, and that he (King) should not say anything against her; King said he had nothing to say to her; no more was said until the blows commenced; every blow of the axe that Redding got he retreated further towards the entry door; King followed, striking him as he went; King had one foot inside and the other outside his own door when he struck the first blow; when he struck the last blow he was at the flag of the entry door; after the last blow was struck, the deceased fell down on the grating over the cellar in the yard; he fell on his face; he was dragged up with his head resting within the entry and his feet outward; "it is no use doing anything with me," he said, "my brain is fractured;" I observed the blood flowing from the wounds in his head; he had his face to the prisoner whilst the latter was striking him; deceased was drunk at the time; there was no person in the yard but me when the man was killed; Mrs. King came out through the hall after he fell; she had been going up stairs, I think, when the occurrence happened; afterwards, the policemen came and tied up Redding's head with a handkerchief off his neck, and then took him away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer—I was not examined at the Coroner's Inquest; I did not know much about Mr. King; I will only be five months in that house next week; I did not see Redding before that day; he might have crossed the yard before I saw him struck without my observing him, but I did not see him; I heard a noise in King's room shortly before this occurrence; I heard Redding give King abusive words.

Q.—Tell us the precise words. We must have them.

Witness—They were not very decent.

District Attorney—If she repeats them to your Honor in a low tone of voice we can have them from your minutes.

The witness accordingly communicated with his Honor.

His Honor, after her statement was taken, said the words employed were not very decent, but it was right that the Jury should hear them. Witness had informed him that "Redding told King repeatedly to kiss his ——; said that Mrs. King was a good woman, and that he should not abuse her, and made use of indecent answers and expressions."

Cross-examination resumed—I heard Redding tell King that he would break his neck; Redding came out, and the door was shut after him; he went back again; I did not see the door when it was opened; Redding was talking loudly when Mrs. Grey came out; the blows which King struck were given in rapid succession; Redding was drunk; I think King and he had been drinking that morning; I saw King sitting at the table with a glass of brandy and water near him; I had given Mrs. King a tumbler of ice water to mix with it, but I did not see King drink; when Redding fell on his face on the grating, King came up and turned him on his side; Mrs. King drew him inside the door, with his head within the hall.

Reexamined by the District Attorney—The table at which King sat was at the window; I saw no one there but himself, but I heard a strong voice, which I believe was a man's; the brandy was in a tumbler before King.

Q.—Did Mrs. King come to you for the iced water before or after you saw that brandy there?

Mr. Spencer objected.

Objection overruled.

Witness replied: It was before I saw the brandy there that Mrs. King asked me for the iced water; she went inside with it; I heard loud words before that, but I could not say whether they were angry words; I did not see King take hold of the glass or have it in his hand; I did not take notice when he arose from his chair; it was nearly a quarter of an hour from the time that Mrs. King had gone in with the water, until I heard the angry talk; in the commencement, the conversation was not angry, but it was loud; at times during the fifteen minutes, the talk appeared to be civil, at other times loud.

Q.—Did you hear Mr. King talk civilly?

Mr. Spencer objected to the question as leading.

The District Attorney said that if it was leading it had grown out of his (Mr. Spencer's) own cross-examination.

Question allowed.

Witness said, Yes, when Mrs. King went in with the water the talk was civil, but it afterwards grew loud; the deceased was pretty drunk; he spoke so insultingly that I was led to think so.

Recross-examination by Mr. Spencer—Where I was washing was not more than as far as from here to the railing (about twenty feet) off the entry door; King's window was open, and I heard the voices through it; I heard no conversation before Mrs. King got the water; it was about five minutes after the water was got that I noticed the conversation; I saw Mr. King sitting at the table about a minute before I gave his wife the water.

To the District Attorney—There was no entrance from King's room to the yard but the window, and the entry.

To the Court—I remained all the morning in the yard, but twice I went for soap.

Mary Redding—A lady whose intensely immobile features were twisted into a most tragicomical expression of sorrow, testified as follows: I knew Timothy Redding; he was my brother; he was hurt on the 5th July last; I saw him between 9 and 10 A. M.; he went out from me; I saw him again after he was hurt, in the Hospital; it was between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day; the officer came for me; I saw him very near every day before he died; he lived one month and a day; I went to the Hospital to see him that day; I says to him, says I—

Mr. Spencer objected to that, as it could not be evidence.

The District Attorney said he proposed to show that Redding was about to die, and knew it.

Witness—Yes, he did.

Mr. Spencer said that was not the way to prove a dying declaration, by giving something that he said the day he was struck. If a physician had advised him, "Sir, you must die; you have wounds which will produce death," it would be admissible. Instead of this, he had merely said to his sister, that he was going to die. This evidence was without law and without reason, and never should be admitted.

The District Attorney said he was going on to show that this man considered himself *in articulo mortis*, and there was also other evidence in the case to show that the deceased knew his dying condition.

By the District Attorney—Did you have conversation with him about his health? A.—Yes; he was in very bad health; when I went to see my brother that day he said to me that Henry King was the cause of his death.

By the Court—Did he say any thing else to you about the cause of his death?

Witness—He said he was dying and Henry King was the cause of it.

By Mr. Spencer—Nobody else was present when he said he was dying; no physician was there; he lived about a month, but he got better for about a week; he always said he was going to die of the wounds he got from Henry King, and never hoped to get well; he never spoke of the doctor; he always said he was dying of the wounds. [Objected to.]

Mr. Spencer—It is proposed to show the declarations of this man a month before his death, in the face of the fact that for a week he continued to get well. It is not safe to admit declarations made under such circumstances.

The District Attorney contended that there was sufficient proven to allow the declarations of the deceased to be admitted.

Mr. Spencer replied at great length, contending that the remark was that of a mere weak-minded person laboring under an indisposition of body, and not of one who had been informed that he was about to die.

The Court said that the language used was sufficiently ambiguous, but it was enough for the Court to hear it and lay it before the Jury. If they should believe that the deceased thought he was about to die, they would give him the credit for what he said as if it was said under a full impression that he was shortly to appear before the Almighty.

District Attorney—Go on and state what it was he said.

Witness—I went to the Hospital and I said, "Wade, what has done this to you?" he said, "Henry King;" he said he was approaching his God; I said, "what has done it? what was the reason?" he said Henry King had no reason, he followed him to the door and struck him unawares with an axe, or a chopper, he could not tell which; the nurse would not allow me to speak any more to him as he was too far gone; he was hit about here, (putting her hand to the top of her head on the left side.)

Cross-examined—My brother declared to his God that Henry King had no reason for what he had done; he, my brother, knew of no reason, he said, and that King followed him unawares; I saw a bag of ice on his head; I don't know if they performed an operation that day; the Doctor is here and he can tell; I went to see him every day, but had no conversation further with him.

Horace Wright, examined by the District Attorney—I am House Surgeon in the New-York Hospital; Timothy Redding was brought there on the 5th July last; he was suffering from a compound fracture of the skull.

Q.—What is a compound fracture? A.—A fracture of the skull with wounds accompanying it; this was a fracture of irregular shape, with a portion of bone depressed of the size of a quarter dollar; it had portions of the bone fractured radiating from that first injury.

Q.—What caused the death of Redding? A.—His death was caused by these injuries; he died the 2d of Aug.; he was partially sensible, when admitted, and somewhat stupefied; he was trephined the same day he came in.

Q.—What was the effect of the operation on his mind? A.—I don't think the state of his mind was changed by the operation.

The District Attorney—I want to ask the Doctor, as a medical man, what weight he should give to the declaration of a man so situated as to the cause of his injuries—if the declaration was made the same day as the operation was performed.

Mr. Spencer objected, when the Court said that the question was to aid the defence—and the question was not [illegible] by the witness.

The District Attorney handed the axe to the witness, who said that any one of the four corners of the axe might have produced the injury.

Mr. Spencer—You are satisfied, I suppose, that it was not done with the edge of this axe?

Witness—My impression at the time was that it was done with one of the four corners, and it is so now.

Q.—Was there ever any hope of saving the man? A.—Yes; there is always hope of saving a man in such cases.

Q.—Was he dying on the 5th of July? A.—No, Sir.

To the District Attorney—There was a portion of bone depressed about the size of a quarter-dollar, and other portions were depressed which radiated from that fissure; I conceive that he was struck by the corner of this hatchet.

The District Attorney said, "There we rest, Sir."

The Court and Jury then took a recess.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Spencer said he should trouble the Court and Jury with a very brief defence of the prisoner at the bar. There was one witness to the affray who had not been examined, and the counsel did not suppose that if that witness was present the theory of the case would be altered. He should, therefore, not keep the Court and Jury waiting, but close the case for the prisoner by calling a witness to his character.

The learned gentleman called the following testimony:

Benjamin G. Clark examined: I am one of the proprietors of the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt-street; the prisoner has been in our employ, and we thought him a very well-behaved, peaceable, good man; he was with us about four or five months.

By the District Attorney—I read the account of this murder or manslaughter the day after it occurred, and the prisoner was at the house the day before, I think, but I am not sure; we have about 40 or 50 hands in the house, and I cannot charge my memory about him; I knew nothing further about him than what I observed about the house; I could tell from the books if he was there on the 4th of July.

Mr. Spencer summed up for the prisoner, contending that in no sense of the term could this be a case of murder, and that it was a case where the unfortunate man at the Bar had found his hearth and his home made desolate by a stranger, drinking with and debauching his wife, and he had done what every man deserving the name would have done, expelled the drunken and indecent intruder.

The District Attorney said if it was not a case of murder, it was certainly a case of manslaughter in the second degree.

THE CHARGE.

The Court in charging the Jury in this case called their attention to the dying declaration of the prisoner, as testified to by his sister, that he was dying by the hands of Henry King. This might be taken in the sense in which people often when hurt say, I'm killed, but it does not follow that they expect death will immediately follow—it only means that they are in pain and suffering. It may not be their meaning that in a very short time they will be in the presence of their Maker, but only that they are suffering much pain. The Jury would distinguish between these two meanings, and remember that the prisoner had no opportunity to cross-examine the deceased. If the Jury are not satisfied that the deceased fully expected to die, or that he was not likely to recover, they would give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt. Still, it was not to be supposed that the deceased intended to deceive the Jury, although his statement might not, in their minds, be entitled to the highest degree of credibility. Neither of the parties, in their statements, probably intended to speak a falsehood; when the deceased was asked who has done it, and he said Henry King, and he had no reason for it, the deceased probably meant no reason to use an axe.

His Honor then read the statement of the prisoner, and said that, taking into consideration that both these persons were under great excitement, it was rather remarkable they should have agreed so entirely upon the facts.

If the prisoner found the deceased in his room using indecent language, he had an undoubted right to put him out, using no more force than was necessary, and the law would protect him in that right, provided he used no more force than was necessary; but did he not use more force than was necessary? So if the deceased returned, the prisoner would have the right to repel him, but if the Jury should be of opinion he used a dangerous weapon in a cruel manner, it would be manslaughter, and if used with the intent to kill the man, it would be *murder*. The law in civil cases undoubtedly is that for mere abuse a man has no right to return blows, but the abuse would be taken by the Jury in mitigation of damages. So in criminal cases you have a right to consider the abuse for the purpose of mitigating the crime.

His Honor referred to the statutory provisions regarding murder and manslaughter, and the Jury retired at 4½ o'clock, and after an hour came into Court with a

VERDICT.

Guilty of Manslaughter in the Second Degree.

SENTENCED.

The prisoner was immediately called up and sentenced to the State Prison *for five years*.

Sentence of Jerome B. King for Stabbing Peter G. Post.

The Court directed this prisoner to be arraigned in the usual form, and His Honor said: Prisoner, you have been found guilty of *Manslaughter in the Third Degree*. The law fixes the punishment at not less than two years in the State Prison, and not exceeding four years. There were extenuating circumstances in your case; you were proved to have borne a good character; you are very young, and not to be compared in size or strength with the man who had struck you; but the Court cannot forget that you seized a weapon of a dangerous character, one which you had no right to use even in your own defense, much less to assail another with. The Court, therefore, feels bound to adjudge you to three years in the State Prison. Although the Jury did recommend you to mercy, it is proper that the Executive should take that into his consideration, and if mercy should be extended to you, it is for him to shorten your punishment, and not for this Court to do more than carry out the law.

The prisoner was then removed to the Tombs, and was sent up to Sing Sing by the evening train of cars.

The Court stands adjourned to the first Monday in November.

COMMON PLEAS—TUESDAY.
Before Judge Daly.

POLITICAL LIBEL ON AN EX-ALDERMAN.

Thomas J. Barr vs. Henry Erben.—At the opening of the Court yesterday a large audience was in attendance to hear the speech of Mr. J. T. Brady, on the part of the plaintiff. The learned gentleman occupied the attention of the Court and Jury for about an hour and a half.

THE CHARGE.

In submitting the law of the case to the jury, the learned Judge said that the charge on which the action was brought was substantially this: That Mr. Barr, the plaintiff, was one of the most corrupt members of the Common Council; that he sold two police appointments to members of that body, and a specific charge that he sold a particular appointment to an officer of the name of Smith. In proof of this several witnesses have been examined who were present at the meeting convened at *the house of Mr. Beech, to take into consideration* certain measures in respect to the reform of the City Government, or, at all events, associated for the consideration of affairs appertaining to the City, and political matters. Mr. Baxter, one of the persons who were present, states what was said by Mr. Erben in the course of some remarks addressed by him formally to the Chairman of that meeting, and heard by all the persons who were there assembled. He (the learned Judge) referred to his testimony in the first place, because he stated more fully and particularly what Mr. Erben did say. Mr. Erben, according to him, in the course of his remarks had said: "See what a damned rascal you have got for an Alderman of this Ward. See how he has made his money by selling appointments to poor men for from $5 to a $100." He said "he knew one case where he (Barr) was paid $100, and the man did not get the appointment." That was the broadest statement by any of the witnesses which Mr. Erben was alleged to have uttered at that meeting. The distinction between Mr. Baxter and the other witnesses appeared to be that they were rather giving their impressions of the substance of what was said, whilst Mr. Baxter appeared to give it in the order of discourse, inasmuch as it was given by him in the first person, as he alleged it came from the mouth of Mr. Erben. Mr. Pease stated that he asked Erben if he could prove what he said, and he (Erben) replied that he could and this witness (Pease) being further interrogated on his cross-examination, said that he could not say positively that Erben said he knew what he said to be true, but the impression of the witness was, that he said he knew it and could prove it. After referring to the evidence of the other witnesses in reference to this point, the Judge proceeded to remark that it appeared from this testimony that, at all events, Mr. Erben, upon that occasion declared Mr. Barr was a corrupt member, or one of the most corrupt members of the Common Council; that he had sold Police appointments at all prices, from $5 to $100, and that if Mr. Baxter's statement was correct, he had made a specific charge in a particular case. Now, this general charge of corruption, associated with a specific charge of the sale of public offices in his gift as a member of the Common Council, was a charge that, if true, would subject Mr. Barr to indictment for a misdemeanor. This was a charge of so grave and serious a character as not only to subject the party to public punishment, but one, perhaps, eminently disgraceful, for it was substantially alleged that what should be the disinterested exercise of the power of appointment for the public good, was done with a single eye to his own pecuniary profit and benefit; that he presented in this instance an example in the discharge of a public trust the most pernicious in its influence, and, perhaps, the most disastrous in its results, that could be presented in a Government like ours. One of the charges brought against the Republican form of Government, was the facility that it presented for corrupting or bribing those who discharge important public trusts. The freest and most enlightened nation of antiquity was not exempt from this charge, was not exempt from the general charge of the corruption of its public men from the highest to the lowest station, and in a Government like ours the presence of a vice of this description assumes something of a national character in its consequences. The misconduct and crime of an individual was comparatively unimportant in contrast with the example and effect of one who in the discharge of a public trust yields to corrupt motives, and, instead of acting for the public good, converted a public station into a means for his own benefit and profit. There could be no doubt, therefore, that a charge of this kind made by words, was of a sufficiently grave and serious character to warrant an action for defamation. It was essential that the charge made should be one for which the party could be indicted, or at least one involving moral turpitude; and in this case the charge, if true, was one that would subject Mr. Barr to an indictment. It was not only one of moral turpitude, but in a public view, perhaps one of the most shameful that could be affixed to a public man.

Now, such being the character of this publication, defendant said in his defence that, in the first place, he had a right to make it; that whether it was true or not, Barr was a candidate for a public office, and that it was spoken of him in reference to his fitness and capacity for that office at a private meeting of a few citizens who had come together to consult in reference to the political condition of the city—a matter in which they had a common interest as citizens, that is, to take measures for effecting a reform in the city government. And he (defendant) said in addition to that, that if he were not exempt by the nature of the occasion, then as a defence, the charge made by him was true. In respect to the first ground of the defence in this suit, it was [illegible] actions of this kind to [illegible] it upon the record, to set up in defence this protection or privilege, to show the circumstances which constituted the privilege. This had not been done in this case, and it therefore became his duty to say to them (the Jury) that unless it should appear or did appear from the evidence given upon the trial that the words were spoken under such circumstances, they would not be justified in taking this question of privilege into consideration. But if it appeared that in the scope of the entirety of the words given by the witnesses on the part of the plaintiff that it was under circumstances that exempted Mr. Erben, or relieved him from all responsibility, then the question of privilege became material. Now, there were certain communications, whether true or false, that were regarded as privileged; that is, they might not be true, but still, the circumstances under which they were uttered operated as a protection to the person who uttered them, and though they might actually injure, seriously injure the character of the person against whom they were directed, still, if they were uttered under such circumstances, and were not dictated by a purely malevolent motive, no responsibility attached the publishing of them. This privilege existed where what was written or spoken, or published, was done in the discharge of some legal or moral duty, but if a communication presumptively privileged was made from private malice, or to gratify personal revenge, it did not cover by its ostensible privilege the party who made it. If a man were asked the character of a servant, and he replied that he had reason to believe that the servant was a thief, that he had stolen certain articles—his spoons for instance,—and that he discharged him in consequence, the charge might be entirely untrue, yet inasmuch as it was communicated in good faith, and not voluntarily, but to a person desiring that information whom it was important should be correctly informed, the individual who gave it in good faith, who was not actuated by a malevolent motive to injure the servant, but who was stating what he truly believed, and which he felt it to be his duty to communicate, was to be excused and protected. To illustrate this more generally: Where a communication is made to the appointing power in respect to the appointment of a particular person to office whom any citizen conceives to be unfit or disqualified for it, whatever that citizen thus communicates to the appointing power, is regarded as privileged, unless a malevolent motive is shown. Now this privilege, continued the learned Judge, must be understood as extending in some degree to what a citizen says respecting the fitness or qualifications of a candidate for election to an office of honor or profit. In further explanation of this he would take the liberty of reading to them the remarks of a Judge whose name had frequently been mentioned in the trial of this cause, and who was certainly one of the most clear-headed and distinguished lawyers which this country ever possessed. Chief Justice Parsons said that "when any man shall consent to be a candidate for a public office conferred by the election of the people, he must be considered as putting his character in issue, so far as it may respect his fitness and qualifications for the office; and publications of the truth on this subject with the honest intention of informing the public, are not libellous; for it would be unreasonable to conclude that the publication of truth, which it is for the interest of the people to know, should be an offence against their laws; and every man holding a public elective office may be considered as within this principle, for as a reelection is the only way by which his constituents can manifest their approbation of his conduct, it is to be presumed that he is consenting to a reelection if he does not resign it, for every good man would wish the approbation of his fellow citizens for meritorious conduct. For the same reason, the publication of falsehood and calumny against candidates for public offices, is an offence against both the individual and the community, and deserves punishment, inasmuch as the public may be deceived into rejecting a good man, &c." Now, this was more fully expressed in a case determined in the State of South Carolina, in which the Judge who declared the judgment of the Court, after a very full deliberation, asserted the privilege of every man to canvass and discuss the qualifications of a candidate for a public office, and concluded by stating that "the ordeal of public scrutiny, though it is at any time a disagreeable and painful operation, is yet the result of that freedom of speech which is the necessary attribute of a free Government." Now, while a certain privilege must undoubtedly exist in regard to what a man might say or express in respect to a candidate for a public office, to be elected by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, it had its limits. It was, perhaps, very difficult to assign a limit of that kind. It was difficult so to adjust the rules of law, that while they should leave the citizens fairly at liberty to comment upon the qualifications and fitness for office of public men, they should, at the same time, preserve the individual from unfounded calumny and unjust aspersions. It was exceedingly difficult to draw that line. Nothing was perfect here; and the law, perhaps, was somewhat imperfect in that respect. He supposed, however, that whatever a citizen—an elector—expressed in respect to the fitness or capacity, or even the moral character—for that is embraced in the general term—of a candidate for office, as a matter of opinion, he would be justified in stating it. He would not only be justified in stating it, but he was called upon to state it if the opinion was fairly and generally believed; and he might go still further, he, (the learned Judge) supposed, and state the grounds of that opinion. He might even in doing so, repeat what he had heard from others respecting the candidate; he might even refer to matters of general rumor in respect to the candidate. But if he made a specific charge against the individual who was up for office, not as a matter of hearsay, but as of his own knowledge when he said that he knew it or could prove it, the case was very different; it was no longer matter of opinion; it was no longer matter of hearsay; it was no longer matter of general rumor, in which he, in common, with his fellow-citizens might have a joint interest, but it was assuming upon his part the responsibility of the truth of that charge, staking his own personal character in support of it, and publishing it to the injury and detriment of the individual it referred to. No man could be justified in going to that extent. This was, perhaps, again better expressed by the eminent Judge to whom he (the presiding Judge) had referred, than he, himself, could express it. The speaker again quoted from Chief-Justice Parsons, to the effect that the privilege accorded to men in certain cases of speaking freely of the qualifications of the candidates for public offices was not a Telamonian shield to screen men in every case from responsibility to the law. No such exemption was claimed here, nor was it allowed by the Court. In an English case the same doctrine was expressed even more strongly, in which a very eminent Judge, Sir James Mansfield, said it "seems to be supposed in this case that the situation of a candidate for a public office is such as to make it lawful for any man to say anything he pleases about him. To that proposition I cannot assent, nor is it sustained in any of the cases collected." Now, this rule was to be applied in this case so far as regarded this specific charge. In the first place, it was no proof here that Mr. Worrall made a communication to Mr. Erben of some information he received from Geo. J. Smith, in respect to the sale of those appointments by Mr. Barr, and it was further stated by Smith that Mr. Erben had called on him in respect to this information communicated by Mr. Worrall. If Mr. Erben, in appearing before this meeting, had communicated the extent of his information, however seriously it might reflect on the character of Mr. Barr, however serious might be the imputation it would convey, or however injurious the consequences to Mr. Barr afterwards, still if he (Mr. E.) had stated simply what he had heard, in good faith, in reference to the common interest for which they were associated—the election of good men to public offices—he would have been protected in doing so, unless it should have been shown that the motives proceeded from malevolent feelings towards the individual referred to. Now, in the first place, they (the Jury) had to pass upon this as a question of fact, in reference to which some of the witnesses were positive and some of them were doubtful. If he (Mr. Erben) assumed to know the fact, if he propagated it as a matter of his own knowledge, then he would have to take the responsibility of its truth and if it has produced injury to Mr. Barr, he must be responsible for the injury occasioned. Whereas, on the other hand, if, in the discharge of his duty as a citizen, connected with others, he communicated merely what he had heard from others, and confined himself within the precise limits of the information received, then he (the Judge) had no doubt his communication would be privileged. After defining the law in regard to the publication of comments, as to the qualifications and character of candidates for public offices, in the newspapers, and citing the decision in the case of the candidate for the borough of Finsbury, in England, against the London *Morning Post*, by which such publication was determined to constitute an indictable offence. The learned Judge went on to say, that the next question in this case would be, whether if this communication was not privileged, if it was made a specific charge, the responsibility of proving which rested with Mr. Erben, the question arose, had Mr. Erben proved it to be true. That they were to determine from the evidence. To sustain this general charge of corruption in the sale of police appointments, the defendant relied on the specific assumed facts; the sale of an appointment to A. M. C. Smith, and the sale of an appointment to Brant by Mr. Barr. Now, in regard to the first, Mr. Smith had given what he knew in respect to the matter, and it was quite apparent from what he communicated that he intended to corrupt a public officer—that he designed to procure his appointment by a deliberate bribe—in other words, he desired that a communication should be made to Mr. Barr proposing that as much money should be paid for Mr. Barr at the coming Fall election as by any other person. Now, he said that he had applied in the first instance to Mr. Barr for the appointment, that he had opposed Mr. Barr in the Ward, politically; that Mr. Barr told him he could not appoint him, as he had presented the appointment to a friend of Mr. Sweeny's. Now, he (A. M. C. Smith,) swore that before this he saw Captain Smith; that he saw him after the first interview; that he told him all that occurred and asked him to intercede with Barr. This was about June, and before July, and the election was coming on in November. After some conversation with Captain Smith this A. M. C. Smith said he would give as much toward Mr. Barr's election as any other man, and Captain Smith then said he would settle it. Smith further swore that Captain Smith went away, came back and saw him (A. M. C.) again, and that if he would give $100, he (Captain S.) would have it done.

A. M. C. Smith says that he then gave $70; that afterwards, [illegible] the check for the balance, [illegible] at a subsequent interview, Captain Smith said to him, make it $30. Now, the only other additional circumstance in connection with this was, that Mr. A. M. C. Smith also swears that he had been told that if [he] wanted to get the appointment he had better apply to Mr. Sweeny; that he went to Mr. Sweeny and procured from him a letter withdrawing his (Sweeny's) claim upon Barr to appoint his friend, and that he gave that letter to Capt. Smith, which letter Smith said was given to Mr. Clark to be given to Mr. Barr. The material question for the Jury had to decide was whether the money given by A. M. C. Smith to Capt. Smith for the purpose of corrupting Mr. Barr, went in the direction designed, or whether it went to Mr. Barr and influenced him in making the appointment, or whether it went into the pocket of Captain Smith. The determination of this question rested almost exclusively on the testimony of Capt. Smith himself. Here the learned Judge referred to the evidence that had been produced against Capt. Smith's character for credibility, and the rebutting evidence to sustain it. He reviewed Captain Smith's evidence, exhibited the discrepancies it contained, and showed that if the money had been appropriated by Smith, there was a powerful motive on his part to swear falsely. If they were satisfied from the testimony, the Judge continued, that the money did go into the possession of Barr, and that he had made the appointment in consequence of the money received, or any sum, then such a fact was sufficiently broad to sustain the strongest charge of official corruption that could be made against him. The next particular charge had reference to the alleged sale of the office to Brant. Apart from any view that might be taken in Smith's testimony in respect to the imputation of A. M. C. Smith, or in respect to the general impeachment of his character, in regard to this transaction he certainly stood in a very suspicious position. The learned Judge here pointed out the discrepancies in the witness's evidence before the Recorder and his evidence on the present trial, and concluded this portion of the case by showing that whether the money alleged to have been given to Barr was given by way of consideration for the appointment, or as a subscription to aid in defraying the expenses of Mr. Barr's election, in consequence of which the appointment was conferred, it was equally to be considered a bribe. He would therefore dismiss this case, stating that it rested entirely upon the degree of credit they might give to the principal witness, perhaps the most important witness, that involved it, so far as regarded the privilege, for that was the testimony of Smith. With regard to the question of damages, the law presumed that the man defamed was injured when anything was said against his character sufficiently serious and grave to warrant an action, and it presumed he was injured in proportion to the extent of the charge, as it was much more injurious to a man to charge him with murder than with theft. So far as the injury could be compensated by damages, they would be guided by the amount of the charge in determining the amount of compensation. Reputation and character were the most delicate, as they were the most important things that belonged to him, and the extent of injury done to them would be difficult to measure. He concluded by saying to them that after taking into consideration all the facts of the case, should they find the defendant guilty, they would award what might be supposed a substantial compensation to the party injured, and which at the same time would operate in promoting the general welfare of the community by preserving men from unfounded, injudicious, and injurious public disparagement.

The Jury then retired, with the understanding that if they should arrive at a verdict during the absence of the learned Judge, it should be sealed and formally presented on the morrow.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 24.
Before Judge Ingersoll.

THE GOVERNMENT OF PERU vs. THE SHIP NORTH AMERICA.

This case was called on for trial at the opening of Court this morning, and testimony taken. The suit is brought by the Peruvian Government, alleging that on the 17th of August, 1853, a charter party was executed in New-York City between the libellants, by their agents, Messrs. F. Barreda & Brother, and Adam Smith, the owner of the *North America*, whereby they chartered the vessel, then in the Pacific Ocean, for a voyage from San Francisco to Callao, thence to the Chincha Islands, to load with guano, and thence back to the United States, for which they were to pay $45 per ton of guano, of which they were to furnish a full cargo. They allege further that the vessel never performed or attempted to perform the charter, and that the libellants have been damaged thereby to the amount of $50,000.

The claimant, Mark Cornell, alleges that Adam Smith was not the owner of the vessel, having sold her on the 7th of July, 1853, to Mr. Cornell; and had, therefore, no authority to bind the ship by any such charter, or in any way whatever. Issue is taken, also, upon all the material allegations of the libel.

For libellants, Mr. Cutting and Mr. Betts; for claimant, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Eaton.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Oct. 24.
Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

WILL CASE.

Hill against Hill.—This case comes before the Court under the following circumstances: Mr. Alfred Hill died in Saratoga on the 30th June, in 1850. He left his property by a will, which contained, among other things, the following clause:

"And I do further give and bequeath unto Elizabeth Parker, of the City of New-York, the use and annual income of all and singular, my goods, chattels, &c., and the said goods, &c., after the decease of said Elizabeth, I give and bequeath unto Florence, the child of said Elizabeth, to have and to hold the same forever."

This will was brought before the Surrogate, and was admitted to Probate, except certain premises of the testator, No. 168 Greenwich-street, which were reserved from the Probate. An appeal was taken from the order of the Surrogate by the executor [illegible] to the Supreme Court, but was dismissed by consent of the parties, and the matter was remanded to the Surrogate again.

After this, however, and after the time for appealing from the order of the Surrogate had elapsed, some difficulty arose between the parties and the plaintiff. The lady alluded to in the will as Miss Parker, now brings this action to have that part of the Surrogate's decree which excepts the premises No. 168 Greenwich-street from probate declared to be null and void.

If that part of the will which gives these premises is admitted to probate, then the property of course passes to Elizabeth Parker; if not, it goes as property not bequeathed, to the next of kin. Miss Elizabeth Parker goes as Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, and claims to have been the testator's wife.

Evidence was taken this morning to prove the acts and declarations, both of Mr. Hill and Miss Parker, to prove their marriage. The case is on trial before a single judge without a jury. For the plaintiff, Messrs. Weeks, Striker and Jernigan; for the defendants, Mr. Asa Childs, and Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 68, 69, 34, 31, 33, 35, 36, 12, 17, 21, 23, 25.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 548, 571, 636, 608, 1257, 395, 444, 670, 677, 708, 72, 394, 492, 515, 393, 438, 719 to 720, 722, 724, 725, 726, 729, 730 to 752, 754, 755, 756, 758, 759, 761, 563, 564, 97.

SUPREME COURT.—*Special Term.*—Nos. 115, 26, 7, 75. Demurrers 39, 70, 60, 90, 97, 122, 128, 137. *Circuit*—Nos. 758, 475, 701, 823, 843, 741, 775, 811, 800, 716, 804, 607, 830, 885, 868.

Imported Cologne—Note from Messrs. Rushton & Clark to F. Tallmadge, Esq.

No. 165 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1854.

TO HON. EX-RECORDER TALLMADGE—*Dear Sir*: In the report, in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES yesterday morning, of your argument in the champagne case, we notice, with much surprise and regret, the following:

"Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE asked His Honor if he used Cologne Water? If he did, let him go to RUSHTON & CLARK'S and buy a bottle. He would find on that bottle a foreign label, but who did not know that that Cologne Water was made in America?"

Why you should charge us with such base deception we cannot conceive. It has always been our pride to keep and sell everything *genuine*, and if Recorder TILLOU, or any other person, gets at one of our stores a bottle with a foreign label, it is the genuine *Foreign article*. We import thousands of dollars worth annually, not only Cologne Water, but medicines and other articles, and have hundreds of customers who rely upon us to furnish them with the genuine—and they are now informed by you in a public court, in a sneering manner, that it is preposterous to suppose they are genuine. Sir, you cannot imagine the evil and injury you have inflicted upon us, doubtless unintentionally, but no less injurious on that account; and we trust you will take such measures to counteract the evil as will give the retraction the same publicity as the false charge. As we have labored for years to establish our reputation, and as we sell the genuine article in every instance, we cannot submit to such an aspersion on our character.

We shall forward a copy of this to the gentlemanly Editor of the TIMES, and request him to publish it, and trust you will endeavor to have it retracted wherever it has been published. Respectfully yours,

RUSHTON & CLARK.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Centreville Course, L. I.

According to announcement, a match came off yesterday afternoon on the Centreville Course, L. I., for $500, between *Miller's Damsel* and *John Wood*, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

The latter proved the better horse, although previous to the start, the Damsel was the favorite in the betting, at $100 to $60.

The following is a summary:

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I., Oct. 24, 1854. Match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in wagons.

OWNER names br. g. *John Wood*, wagon and driver to weigh 300 lbs.	1	1	1
C. CARL names ch. m. *Miller's Damsel*, wagon and driver to weigh 300 lbs.	2	2	2

Time, 2:41—2:46—2:45.

In the DAILY TIMES of the 21st inst., we inadvertently stated that the mare *Kelly*, who trotted at the New-England Horse Show, was the property of Mr. BAXTER. We understand that she was owned by Mr. GEO. E. ORCUTT, of Middlebury, Vt., and that Mr. BAXTER was the owner of *Lady Ellsworth*, who was beaten by *Kelly* by more than a length in a match which took place before either of the premiums offered by the managers were trotted for.

THE BROTHERS GLANTZ.—Under a requisition of the Governor of Maryland, CHRISTIAN and CHAS. HENRY GLANTZ, charged with the crime of assaulting with intent to kill Mr. S. W. DUVALL, near Bladensburg, will be removed from Washington to Prince George's County for trial.

At the New-Hampshire State Agricultural Fair, the other day, there was more than usual intemperate drinking. New-Hampshire has no Maine Law.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

To Correspondents.

We have received a number of articles in reply to the communications lately published in the TIMES concerning the recent action of the Grand Council of the Order of Know-Nothings. We shall willingly give place to anything that may come to us from reliable authority in correction of any misstatements, or within proper limits, in reply to any arguments which that correspondent or any other may bring forward. But without an exception, all the professed replies that have reached us are devoted exclusively to denunciations of the writer in question for having broken his oath and committed sundry other enormities, in the exposure of the secrets of the Order, of which he is accused to have been guilty. All this is *his* business—not ours, nor the public's. Nor do we see any good result that could be reached by the publication of such personal vituperation, whether it be well founded or not. We repeat we shall gladly give place to any correction or contradiction of misstatements he may have made,—but must decline publishing articles which do not even allege that his allegations are in any particular untrue.

The European News.

The steamship *Washington*, from Bremen, via Southampton, arrived and anchored off Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock last evening. She brings four days' later intelligence from Europe, a brief summary of which we publish this morning, as received by telegraph. There is nothing either startling or important in the news. We are informed that a lack of cavalry was all that prevented the English and French forces from completely annihilating the Russian Army at Alma. No official dispatches had been received relative to the battle of Alma, but it is stated on what is considered good authority, that the English had 2,000 men killed and wounded, and the French 1,400.

Marshal ST. ARNAUD is dead, and Gen. CANROBERT is chief in command.

Cotton was unchanged; Flour was in moderate demand, and Money was "tight." Consols closed at 95¼@95⅜.

Mazzini and Switzerland.

MAZZINI—probably somewhat frightened by the late efforts of the Swiss authorities to lay hands on him in his journey through the Cantons, by "underground railway"—has been writing to them a very taunting letter, which we gave in the columns of the TIMES last week. He has been bitter with them, but *not* "passing short." His epistle is as long as it is sarcastic. He argues for the purpose of making the Government ashamed of its present conduct respecting the exiles of other nations, in contrast with the antecedents, republican pretensions and so forth, of that craggy and courageous little nation; and we are all disposed to assent to what he says, in a general way. But then, a second thought brings broader considerations. Portia says, very well—"Nothing is true, I see, but with respect." And, in respect of the state of Europe, we are disposed to say a word for poor Switzerland in this matter. What can the Federation do? It stands alone in Europe—the sole exception to the general despotism reigning and governing there. These are not the middle ages, in which the Federation cut such an independent figure. In those old times, standing armies were not, and the power of kings was everywhere divided and weakened by the wholesome insubordination of the feudal chieftains. The principal of monarchical government, as everybody may see, has grown strong with the progress of civilization—as it is called. The arts and the science of despotism have improved with the improvements of steam, electricity, school education, philanthropy, and so forth. The kings of today are surrounded by vast standing armies, and no power or order comes between them and their opponents—that is, the mass of the people and the hated principle of popular liberty. Europe is, at this moment, kept down and kept in order by two millions of armed soldiers, assisted by railways, the electric telegraph, and all the wonderful discoveries of chemistry; and the rulers are perfectly agreed in their hostility to the existence or spread of republicanism. In the midst of them stands Switzerland—alone.

Half a century ago the case was different. She then had Holland, Genoa and Venice to keep her in countenance and good heart; for Europe then had a semblance of liberty to boast—a gleam of the old Republican light to look at. In 1819 the Holy Alliance changed all that. It was announced and believed that the former political order and boundaries of Europe were to be restored, and the dread spell-work of the French Empire reversed. But that was a very bitter jest; for these three Republics aforesaid, overthrown by the self-will of NAPOLEON, arose no more. There was no restoration for them. It was well understood among those Holy Allies, (the term bears the impress of its Russian origin, having been suggested by the Czar-Pontiff ALEXANDER,) that Republics were to be wholly discountenanced, and so they were, as all the world saw—and shall still see. These sacred regulators even tried, at that time, to put a stop to the progress of young Republicanism in this hemisphere. It was proposed to aid Spain against her colonies; but the genius of England—that Democratic genius which counteracts in so many ways the influence of her aristocracy, and will yet place that nation right side up in the world—stood in the way of such a proceeding. The plebeian GEORGE CANNING boasted that he would bring a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old—which meant, to buy largely the English manufactures, untrammeled by the tariffs of old Spain!—and Mexico was preserved from the destiny of Brazil—if, indeed, we can say that Mexico has been preserved at all. The French Government at that time intrigued with RONDEAU, the Director of the Banda Oriental, and the half-Bourbon Duke of LUCCA was proposed as the King of the country, his Queen to be a Brazilian Princess. This change was discussed in the Argentine Confederation in 1819. A similar intrigue was carried on by ROSSEAU in Chili, the Government of which, under PUYRREDON, actually agreed to that scheme of monarchy on several conditions, viz.: the consent of all the Great Powers, marriage with a Brazilian Princess, union with the Banda Orientale and Paraguay, &c. This grand project was knocked on the head by the Monteneras in 1820. But it had been vigorously prosecuted by those in the French interest, whose policy was that lately followed by DOMMARTIN and BOULBON.

Such was the spirit of the time when the Holy Alliance was making its settlements; and these facts prove the long-cherished determination of the European monarchies to put down republicanism whenever and wherever they can, as a pest and a nuisance. Thus it is that Switzerland stands alone—the object of their distrust and dislike, and only preserved from the fate of Poland by the difficulty which the jealous great powers would experience in cutting up her Cantons for distribution. She enjoys, apparently, the grace once accorded by the Cyclops to Ulysses—that he should be the last to be devoured—and will be sent after the other Republics into limbo, very probably, unless something extraordinary should prevent it. MAZZINI should recollect these things. It is to no purpose that he, or, let us suppose, any stray democrat from our shores, shall taunt the Cantons—"with the license of ink"—or get the better of them in abstract argument. What can the Federation do, with NAPOLEON sternly menacing it on one side, FRANCIS JOSEPH doing the same on the other, and Prussia, as ready as either of them to fall upon the Republic and appropriate the Canton she has been so long growling about? Switzerland is really helpless; no Republic is nigh, to reflect back her Democracy and give assurance for assurance. The only other thing of the kind in Europe is that wild mountain polity on its very frontier, where the Imaun SCHAMYL so well sustains a predatory, sacerdotal system among the steppes and pinnacles of the Caucasus; and Heaven knows if that extatic Republic of his will be recognized in the end, and able to preserve its independence! European diplomacy is an unprincipled and treacherous thing. MAZZINI, we perceive, quotes for himself, against Switzerland, the famous words of LUTHER: "*Hier stehe ich; ich kan nicht anders—Gott helfe mir!*" But poor Switzerland may as justly and truly quote them for her own behoof. There she stands—obliged under coercion to temporise and compel the conspirators of liberty to leave her soil; she cannot do otherwise, God help her! While the Democracies of Europe are quietly endorsing their despotisms, and making no efforts against them, it is unreasonable to ask that Switzerland shall rashly defy such dangerous enemies, and peril her existence, seeing that the tyrants in her neighborhood would ask but a pretext to annihilate her, or turn her into a constitutional monarchy; in which case the strong outcry of our republican press could scarcely save her.

It is of no use to talk to Switzerland. She refuses to play a desperate part. If liberty depends on what the Cantons will do, her case is a bad one. Those Cantons are a fortress of republicanism which will be useful yet, in the day of earnest and general struggle; but it were an insane policy to provoke prematurely those who could crush them. They will do their part when the time comes. Meantime, let the Italian people begin—the honor of the last initiative was theirs; let the French rise again, at the signal, and the Democracy of Germany take up the military chorus. Unterwalden, if called on in the melee, will sound a forest horn, for accompaniment, as unequivocally and gallantly as of old.

Dr. Bridgman and the Chinese Rebellion.

We have already alluded to a deeply interesting paper from the pen of Rev. Dr. BRIDGMAN, who accompanied our Minister McLANE on his late visit to Nankin, in the *Susquehanna*. We find the document published at length in the *China Mail* of August 3. It gives details—generally facts of his own observation—as to the character and creed of the Insurgents, in which the politician and moralist are equally interested. The impressions made by the early accounts are generally confirmed, though the tone is more subdued, and the religious coloring, to a large extent, fades out.

The Insurgents' Government, according to Dr. BRIDGMAN, is a *theocracy*. They believe that they are ushering in a new dispensation. Their leader is a kind of Moses, raised up by the Deity for their direction. Their leader sometimes ascends to the Deity for consultation—sometimes he descends to them.

Their Government is a mixture of politics and religion; and, moreover, is a royal despotism. No Emperor, but a fraternity of Kings, six in number, preside over the Empire. The first of these is called the Heavenly King, but whether he is or is not now in the flesh seems matter of doubt. The six are said to reside in Tienking, the Heavenly Capital, though where that is we cannot guess. The claim these six put forth is not over the territory that lies within the old wall, nor to the control of the Empire only; but it is *universal*. We of the Western Continent are their rightful subjects, and we all owe them tribute.

The Doctor notes particularly the energy of the insurgents. Some six years since they struggled into existence in the Kwangsi (Quanse?) District, one of the most southern districts of China, and west of Canton. There they gained victories which were indeed insignificant at first, but spreading along the course of the rivers north and east, conquering at almost every point they are at this moment in possession of the better part of China, holding most of the largest cities, and over the rest hovering perpetually, a constant terror to the imperialists and the people.

"They said they had undisputed control from Chinkiang-fu four hundred miles up the Great River; and that, besides the large numbers of troops garrisoned and entrenched about Chinkiang, Kwachau, and the "Heavenly Capital," they had *four armies* in the field, carrying on active aggressive operations; two of these had gone northward, one along the Grand Canal and one farther westward; they were designed to coöperate, and, after storming and destroying Peking, to turn westward and march through Shansi, Shensi, Kansuh, into Sz'chuen, where they are expected to meet their other two armies, which from Kiangsi and the Lake provinces are to move up the Great River and along through the regions on its southern bank."

The most remarkable order prevails in their ranks. Tobacco, strong drink, and opium are prohibited.

Their religious creed recognises many of the doctrines of the Bible, but the State is the only Church they seem to admit. They have nothing that reminds one of the Lord's Supper, but they speak of a form of Baptism. Our Saturday they keep as a Sabbath,—a day for abstinence from labor and sport, and for devotion to prayer, thanksgiving and worship. The Bible in use is GUTZLAFF's version. They hold to one God, reject the equality of the Son with the Father, ignore the inspiration of the Scriptures, and in their Doxology speak of one of the Six Kings as the Holy Spirit. They have a list of twenty books or more which are published by authority; but of their literary abilities the doctor speaks less highly than we were hearing him two years ago.

He thinks their success in breaking up the present dynasty is inevitable, but doubts if they will succeed in establishing a prosperous empire upon the ruins. Their pretensions are considerably too grave to suit foreigners. The Doctor answers to his own question, whether, if they become masters of the Middle Kingdom, they will recognize the existing treaties between the Empire and England, France and the United States, "Most assuredly *they will not*, unless" (and the exceptions damage the force of the opinion,) "on compulsion, or unless they willingly descend from their high position." These opinions of Dr. BRIDGMAN are entitled to the more weight from the well-known sympathy that he has before indulged for the rebels. The *China Mail* charges some of his present more sanguine and hopeful views to a misconstruction of their books and ignorance of the early career of the "Heavenly King." Is it possible, after all, that HUMPHREY MARSHALL knew what he was about?

Thanksgiving Ahead.

Three States have appointed the annual Thanksgiving to take place of the 30th of November; a fourth—Maryland—has fixed upon the 23d. Doubtless now the usual lamentation will be taken up that all the States do not consent to the observance of the same day. Our eye is not open to any special advantages that would accrue from such a uniformity, though as a matter of taste,—about which wise people never dispute seriously,—we assent to its propriety.

But, on the other hand, there are very good reasons for appointing different days for the festival. Every good man likes to be at his home when the happy occasion comes round; and if he have a father or brother in another State, it is a precious opportunity to spend with them a Thanksgiving and to rejuvenate. There can be no objection to giving us poor sorrow-stricken mortals two glimpses of heaven in a year, and this may be done if our Governor anticipates or falls behind the appointed day in New-England, or some other neighboring States. Then we hold it a duty of every man, wherever born, to go down East and see one Thanksgiving, as it is kept in its purity,—none of your lean, half-Sunday and half work-day arrangements, which children dread because of the meeting, and do not venerate in ignorance of the dinner that should be,—but the institution as our Puritan grand-mothers left it, when the face was drawn straight in the morning that the mouth-corners might curl up the more lovingly when the strain came off at noon.

Again, the market for poultry cannot but be benefited by making two great days of demand rather than by concentrating upon one. The ages of poultry cannot be so exactly regulated as exactly to fit each fowl and turkey for the table upon the same day. Along the lines of the several States the argument will be appreciated. These remarks we make, not in depreciation of uniformity, but as motives for resignation in case there should be more unanimity than is now promised.

"Don't Send a Gentleman to Prison."

It is to be feared that we are decidedly on the high road to becoming terribly aristocratic. True it is, that we have no titular distinctions of Rank, (for our crowds of Generals, and Colonels, and Majors are nothing, after all,) but an actual distinction *is* growing up among us, nevertheless. More than forty years ago, Lord REDESDALE, who had been Lord Chancellor, and was in the way of knowing all about it, emphatically declared, that in Ireland "There was one law for the rich and another for the poor." There are indications that this declaration may be applicable, before long, to our own country.

Last week, a champagne-vender in Wall-street was tried in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder TILLOU, on an indictment for forging the labels of a particular sort of champagne. After a fair and patient trial, the Jury convicted him of the charge, which is a heavy one, amounting in law to a misdemeanor. Sentence was not passed at the time—why, we know not. On Friday, however, it was stated that the Recorder would sentence the convict to six months' imprisonment. But his Honor was prevailed upon to delay the sentence, as what are called "extenuating circumstances" could be brought forward. On Saturday, this matter of extenuation was exhibited by Mr. TALLMADGE, in the shape of an affidavit by a clerk of the convicted party, that when he sold the wine he informed the purchaser that it was not genuine.

Now, there are several points arising out of this. The first which was taken by the Recorder, was—why was the clerk's evidence not produced until *after* the trial and conviction? All who are conversant with law proceedings are well aware that while you can cross-examine a witness in the Court, you cannot, on the moment, cross-examine his affadavit. The clerk, of all men living, was the witness for the accused to have called. Why did he pass him over?

The Recorder very fairly remarked—

"That it was beyond all argument that the label on the bottles was a forgery. It was a deception for the purposes of trade—and what was that deception for? Not for the fair uses of trade, but for a deceitful, fraudulent business. The label of SCHNEIDER was his reputation, and his reputation was his property. Whether the wine was good or not was not the question. The question was, Why was this label forged? The wine, it had been proved, was placed in empty bottles, bearing this label, and sold as the original wine. This was not done for fair trade, but was a dishonest operation."

One would think that the plain common sense of this was irrefutable. But Mr. TALLMADGE replied—not by an argument, but by a hypothesis. If, said he, you buy a bottle of *eau de cologne*, though it is in a bottle bearing a *foreign* label, you know that it was made in America. This, even if true, would be a mere begging of the question, almost too flimsy for notice. Mr. TALLMADGE has himself been Recorder, and would have laughed on the Bench, no doubt, at any such untenable assertion as this, put forward as a substitute for argument and fact. Recorder TILLOU, however, was bewildered by it. Although five minutes before, he had properly stated that the fact at law was not the genuineness of the *wine*, but of the *label*, no sooner did he inhale the odor of Mr. TALLMADGE's *eau de cologne* than he took a different view, and said that—

"The statute provided that there must be a guilty intent, and that the only means of escape from such implication was the circumstance of the revelation of the real nature of the goods sold whether spurious or otherwise. If the clerk's affidavit were true, the defendant was wrongfully convicted, and injustice had been done him. * * If he was satisfied that BALLIN's clerk had told KIELER, when he bought the wine, that it was not genuine, *he should know what to do*. But the evidence showed that the fraud was done deliberately, that there was an intention to deceive, and that there was moral turpitude in the act."

This blowing hot and cold, showing the delightful uncertainty of the judicial mind, still leaves the Recorder's opinion in doubt. The public must patiently wait to see which way the balance turns; for he concluded by saying that—

"Taking all things into consideration, he *would look further into the matter*, and defer passing sentence till the first day of next term."

It is not easy, under such circumstances, to conjecture what punishment (if any) will be inflicted. On Friday the Recorder was determined to give six months' imprisonment. On Saturday, after reading the affidavit of that disinterested party, the convict's clerk, and listening to the eloquence of Mr. TALLMADGE, he begins to doubt on the subject, and promises to doubt until the first day of next term.

Meanwhile, ex-Recorder TALLMADGE, intimating that the person convicted "imports real champagne in casks to evade the heavy duty charged upon wine imported in bottles," and really thus gives "the identical champagne of the best French vintage," winds up by saying to Recorder TILLOU—

"*A gentleman like the defendant, even if guilty, should not be committed to prison. Let him be fined, if you please, but don't send a gentleman to prison.*"

This is a new doctrine. Imprisonment is too vulgar a punishment for "a gentleman" who is great in Wall-street, and wears broadcloth and fine linen. "Let him be *fined*, if you please," says the ex-Recorder, "but DON'T *send a gentleman to prison!*" How impressive, how touching is the appeal!

In British jurisprudence we recollect only two cases in which the plea of gentility availed. The Duchess of KINGSTON was convicted of bigamy, and Lord BYRON was convicted of the manslaughter of Mr. CHAWORTH. Placed at the bar of the House of Lords, both culprits pleaded the "privilege of the Peerage," and were discharged unpunished. On the other hand, when Earl FERRERS was convicted of the murder of his steward and sentenced to death, the only advantage conceded to him as "a gentleman," was the privilege of being hanged by a silken instead of a hempen rope. And, not two years ago, when Viscount FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCI was convicted of a misdemeanor, his title and his gentility did not prevent his being clothed in the prison-dress of Newgate, and put to hard labor with other criminals. It is curious to find that, in aristocratic England, a nobleman, albeit "a gentleman," receives the same punishment as a common thief, and to hear it gravely, if not rather imperatively, urged by an ex-Recorder of New-York, that "a gentleman, *even if guilty*, should not be committed to prison." Fine him, quoth Mr. TALLMADGE; it is only a money payment, which will fall lightly on a rich man "who imports real champagne in casks, to evade heavy duties," but DON'T SEND A GENTLEMAN TO PRISON!

Epidemics in Great Cities.

By the latest official report of the Registrar-General, the cholera was rapidly abating in London. The number of deaths in the *last* week of September was 754 against 2,050 in the *first* week of that month. The whole cholera mortality in London in September, was nearly 10,000. This is proportionably much greater than in the corresponding period of 1849—particularly if we add to it the 2,000 deaths from diarrhœa which also took place last month. Twelve thousand a month over and above the ordinary rate of mortality is a fearful discount upon the vitality of London, and should be borne in mind, as a caution and an example in all cities, wherever situated, where there is a large population. Especially so, when, though in a lesser degree, the Cholera has also been destructive in Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Sheffield, Birmingham, and several other densely populated cities and towns.

The last visitation of this epidemic was in 1849; it was of longer endurance then and made more victims, but was proportionably less destructive than in September, 1854. On this the Registrar-General pointedly asks:

"Is London to continue every five years to be attacked by pestilence, and to lose so many thousands of its inhabitants? Cannot the conditions in which disease is fatal be determined, and cannot they be removed?"

The question thus put is really as applicable to New-York as it is to London. We are free just now, from any dangerous epidemic. Whenever any thing of the kind does visit us, the best medical talent, experience and skill, are devoted to *its cure*. What measures do we take, beforehand, for its *prevention?* It is as notorious as that the sun shines at noon that epidemic diseases are aggravated by uncleanly habits, by foul air, by dirt. There are hundreds upon hundreds of houses in this City, densely inhabited by Irish and German immigrants, (to be distinguished from the emigrants who go up the country,) in which sanitary regulations are wholly neglected—where ventilation is rarely indulged in—where soap, water, and sand-scouring are seldom used—where, in a word, want of cleanliness, within and without the dwellings, is the rule. These habitations are located in streets which are badly paved and very seldom swept;—in which dirt, and dust, and mud, and decaying vegetable matter, and stagnating water form a compound, most unsavory and unhealthy in fine weather, and a hundred degrees worse when rain or snow, ice and thaw, make the streets nearly impassable. The question arises—cannot these evils be remedied and removed?

The first great step, as it seems to us, is to put the streets in order. Broadway and a few other thoroughfares are admirably paved and can easily be kept clean. But, especially in streets in the vicinity of the water, new pavement must be laid down and extensive repairs made. This done, the Police should rigidly enforce all regulations for keeping the streets clean—but what can we expect when the authorities have allowed the large portion of Broadway opposite the LAFARGE buildings to remain obstructed and nearly impassable, from the accumulation of building materials ever since the early part of last January? The Police certainly *have* the power of keeping the streets clear, and, to coax them to do their duty, it might be well to bribe them with a good slice of every fine imposed on their information, for obstructing the sidewalks or causeway in any manner. Once get the streets in good condition, the pavement made even, the ruts filled up, and it will be neither difficult nor costly to keep them clean.

All this, even were it accomplished by the accession to office of a really efficient Streets' and Lamps' Commissioner, would yet be inadequate. Not only the streets, but the houses which compose them, should be made and kept clean. We do not see why, in all districts where it is notorious, or even suspected, that the inhabitants grossly neglect the habits of cleanliness which are requisite to keep the City free from epidemics, domiciliary visits should not be made to the houses, with a power, under proper restrictions, to remove and abate all nuisances of the sort. If the public health require such extreme means, they must be had recourse to, no matter what the amount of discontent indulged in thereat by the denizens of dirt. Prevention is the great point, and it cannot be commenced too early.

Comparatively speaking, on an estimate of the population of the two cities, New-York is far more healthy than London. There is no cause, whatever, why New-York should not be as healthy as any great city in the world. But until our streets be repaired and kept in order, and our houses thoroughly cleaned, such a consummation, though it may be devoutly wished, is next to impossible.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.—In consequence of the continued indisposition of Signor MARIO, there will be no opera to-night. It is, we hear, the intention of the management to produce immediately the Opera of "Semiramide." If the costumes and scenery are finished by Monday, there is a probability that this Opera will be given on that day. It is hoped Signor MARIO will then have entirely recovered his health.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Last evening Mme. ISADORA CLARK gave her first Concert in New-York. It was in every respect an agreeable entertainment, and far superior to the majority of Concerts now so plentifully volunteered by musical aspirants. Mme. ISADORA CLARK possesses a beautiful voice, rich, full and sympathetic. Some cultivation has been bestowed upon it, and it appears to be flexible and easily managed. Beyond this we cannot detect anything that ordinarily pertains to a "Prima Donna." There is an absence of style, method and taste about Mme. CLARK's vocalization which plainly indicates that she has not yet learned to *sing*. For instance, the "Casta Diva," last evening, was one of the funniest things we have ever heard in a Concert-room, yet BELLINI did not intend to be comic when he wrote that prayer. The same remark applies to the Cavatina from Sonnambula; and, indeed, to every other Operatic piece. Mme. CLARK has got the first idea of singing Italian music, and if she would win a reputation in New-York she must avoid it. The ballad of "Kathleen Mavourneen" was given with great sweetness, but here again the composer suffered. It was not CROUCH's music, but Mme. CLARK's. The delicious sweetness of some of her notes, however, made the audience forgive all errors of commission and omission, and on the whole made them more satisfied than Concert goers usually are. Mme. CLARK's proper sphere is, we fancy, the Stage,—for she has power combined with sweetness,—but she has much to learn before she can sing Operatic music properly.

Signor GIOVANNI LEONARDI sang a Romanza by DONIZETTI, and an Aria by VERDI. This gentleman possesses a good voice, (nearly a tenor, but trained down,) and sings with discretion. He appeared to be laboring under a cold, and was also nervous. Notwithstanding, Signor LEONARDI won the applause of a large audience.

THE WIDOW OF THE LATE LYSANDER THOMPSON.—We learn, with much satisfaction, that a Committee of gentlemen are now arranging the preliminaries of a Testimonial Benefit to be given on behalf of the widow and family of the late LYSANDER THOMPSON. This benefit was spoken of some months ago, and has already been delayed too long. We hope, in the course of a day or two, to state when and where it will come off.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The great success of "Maritana," induces the management to give it again to-night, for the last time. Consequently, "Fra Diavolo" will not be produced until to-morrow evening. It is perfectly inscrutable why the latter opera should be given at all just now, when "Maritana" fills the house to overflowing.

A SETTLEMENT OF OUTCASTS.—The Albany *Evening Journal* gives the following account of squatter sovereignty, near that city: West of this city is a pine plain, several miles in breadth and extending near to Schenectady, little of which is under cultivation. A portion of this tract of land, in the vicinity of the Van Rensselaer Lake, is known as the "Pine Bush," and is more or less settled by "Squatters," who live in huts made of boards, sticks and brush-wood, which are of a diminutive size and very uninviting appearance. Some are constructed on the hill sides, and so formed as to resemble an opening into a cave. They are inhabited by a class of people seldom seen in our city, who are of a filthy appearance, poorly clad, and of a heathenish aspect.

The Chief or Governor of this clan is "Joe Harrington," whom we were wont to see, every Spring, going about the city with a subscription paper in his hand, begging for money with which to buy a horse. The settlement is made up mostly of emigrants, and principally Germans, some of whom do not appear to understand or speak one word of English. The sun never shone upon a more filthy or a more degraded set of human beings; and the only wonder expressed in regard to them is that the police have not been troubled with them before this season. Some of the females were to be seen gathering brushwood and carrying it to their huts, while others were engaged in digging potatoes on farms near the turnpike, several miles distant from their habitation, at a shilling a barrel; but in no instance could a man be found. This probably has been brought about by sending several of them to the Penitentiary for thieving, assisted by the fact that officers were on the track of others who had escaped from justice.

WHITE OR NOT WHITE.—LIZZIE SOUTHARD, a lass of mixed blood, who contends that she is white, will be examined to-morrow before the Mayor, for associating with colored folks. About two weeks ago she had a colored damsel named MATILDA FINNEY sent to the Penitentiary for five years, for stabbing her with a knife on the shoulder, and beating her with a saw on the neck. LIZZIE was much to blame, for she ventured into MATILDA's premises to force her lover—BOB SMITH—from there. The parties took hold of each arm of his, and were forcing him one from the other, until an affray ensued, which terminated in the stabbing. In the course of the examination into this matter before the Mayor, LIZZIE asserted that she was white, whereupon she was held to answer for the offence of which she now stands charged.—*Richmond Whig.*

SUGAR IN LIBERIA.—Late accounts from this African Republic say that the culture and manufacture of sugar on the St. Paul's River was rapidly increasing. Five large cane fields were to be seen in every direction, and during the current season it was thought that fifty sugar farms would be laid out. Some of the new sugar already landed at Monrovia is said to be of a fine quality.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SILKS CHEAPER THAN EVER.—THE SUBSCRIBER is selling rich plaid silks from 6s. to 10s.; rich plain heavy do. from 7s. to 12s.; striped, from 4s. to 8s.; and black silks of every quality equally cheap. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

GREAT BARGAINS. CARPETINGS 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN SPRING PRICES. Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling far less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, 10s. to 12s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 8s. to 11s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles 3-plys, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 5s. to 7s. per yard.
Ingrain, 3s. to 4s. per yard.

Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 448 Broadway, near Grand-st., cheap side.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE of DESHLER'S CELEBRATED TASTELESS PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unexampled demand for this new specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail depot has been opened at No. 241 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESHLER, will be in constant attendance, and advice to meet the particular cases of fever and ague patients will be given gratuitously by him.

These pills are warranted to cure the [illegible] customers.

Orders from the City trade, and from dealers generally, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 241 Broadway.

UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.—Those in want of these articles should call and examine the assortment offered at No. 104 Bowery. The THREE-THREADED GOODS, manufactured by the undersigned, deserve a trial, elastic, durable, unshrinkable and cheap.

A. RANKIN & CO., Nos. [illegible]

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM WISCONSIN AND INDIANA in favor of the great Restorative, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. They are universally acknowledged to be superior to any other medicine now before the public for the cure of liver complaint, dyspepsia, jaundice, nervous debility, disease of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver and stomach.

HOLDEN KEMP & Co., Janesville, Wis., September, 1851, said: "Your German Bitters are deservedly popular here, and among all the prepared medicines on our shelves, none have we sold which have given the satisfaction of Hoofland's German Bitters." June 2, 1852, they said: "We recommend them as an invaluable Spring and Summer medicine."

R. CHATFIELD, Esq., Lowell, Dodge Co., Wis., Nov. 1, 1851, said: "Over a year ago I sent some money to you from Canada, and received some of your German Bitters, which I used and found great relief from. My health has improved to such a degree that I am again able to attend to my business. A large number of dyspeptics in this neighborhood have had to send to Milwaukee for the medicine. An agency here could sell large quantities, as I know it to be a sure cure."

CROYDON, Ind., Feb. 12, 1852.

DR. [illegible]—Sir: Please send me the other two bottles of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, agreeable to our arrangement. I have received more benefit from what I have taken for the liver and kidney complaint, with which I have been afflicted for eight years, than from any and all other medicines I have taken, put it together. Respectfully yours, NIMROD S. REYNOLDS.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 80 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FRENCH CHINA AND FANCY GOODS. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, having secured from the manufacturers during his late trip to France, a large consignment of cheap French China and Fancy Goods, originally INTENDED FOR THE RUSSIAN MARKET, will open on MONDAY Oct. 23, a new CHEAP SIDE SHOW ROOM. On the plan of the London Cheap Side Rooms, and in consequence of the EXTREMELY LOW RATES at which these goods have been consigned, will be enabled to sell DINING SERVICES for $25, formerly sold for $40. DECORATED TEA SETS for $7 50, formerly sold for $12, and a very large variety of other goods at equally low prices. These goods have, hitherto, been sold principally for the Russian market, but owing to the non-intercourse now existing between France and Russia, will hereafter be sent to us. They will be open daily for sale in this department, and the public may rely upon their being sold at the above rates.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—HORACE WATERS' Improved Pianos—having greater power, brilliancy and fullness of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make than any other pianos in the United States. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, with iron frames and circular scales; Hallett & Cumston's Pianos, (of the old firm of Hallett & Co.); S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Prices—$30, $25, $50, $60, $75, $100, $125, &c., to $175. Beautiful Pianos, which have been rented but a short time, will be sold very low. Each instrument guaranteed. A large discount made for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. Pianos to rent.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDERS' PATENT.—The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are the only manufacturers of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE in this City, (Mr. Wilder having conveyed Wilder's patent to Mr. Wilder,) and [illegible]. They are made in the most faithful manner and secured with Jones' World's Fair Lock, Hall's improved, with a key not larger than a two shilling piece, Day and Newell's celebrated lock, Yales' improved, or any other that may be desired. A large assortment always on hand and for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., successors to Rich & Co.

A NEW MOVEMENT IN THE MILLINERY BUSINESS.—In times like the present, merchants and manufacturers ought to make some sacrifices rather than reduce their business considerably. Feeling this to be the case, E. T. WILDE would announce to the Milliners of New-York and the adjoining cities that the splendid assortment of Ladies' Bonnets, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, &c., now occupying his extensive salesrooms, will be sold at cost. Ladies are invited to examine this superb stock, which is now rapidly going off at prices that even in this dull season command a "rush."

E. T. WILDE, Nos. 30 and 32 John-st.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. have just received the United States Letters Patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS that took the premium at the late exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of the City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducible Hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

MELODIONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or large rooms.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS AT GENIN'S No. 214 BROADWAY.—The Fur Season having opened, the attention of the ladies is invited to the large and comprehensive assortment of Muffs, Victorines, Cloaks, Cuffs, Gloves, &c., including every species of Furs, rare and common, and all made up in the new style announced in Paris for the coming Winter. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

WINTER CLOTHING.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL dispose of the balance of his stock of first quality ready-made Clothing, comprising Overcoats, Business Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., at wholesale prices, with a view of re-entering the new premises at the old stand, No. 311 Broadway, on the 1st of Feb. next, with an entire new stock. WM. T. JENNINGS, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION!—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have just received from auction 5,000 Lace and Muslin, which will be sold for a few days at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. Also, De Laines, Damask Cornices, Curtain Trimmings and Window Shades, at a great reduction in prices.

ALL CITY BANKS TAKEN AT PAR, OR REDEEMED in gold, at 10 and 20 per cent. discount, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., where clothing of every description can be bought 50 per cent. below the market prices. $25 velvet vests at $7; fine beaver overcoats, $12.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE IS crowded at each performance, and as a general thing the audiences are delighted. The Instrumental and Vocal part of the performances are excellent, the Dances are novel and well executed, and the Pantomime is as laughably good as the best produced by the Ravels.

GENT'S BEST KID GLOVES AT FIVE SHILLINGS. Ladies' do. do.—Just received 300 dozen ladies' best kid gloves at 38c. per pair; 300 dozen gent's Bajou's best kid gloves, which we will sell at 5s., the same as usually sold at 10s. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

PER SHIP CONSTANTINE, LIVERPOOL.—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, has just received several magnificent English Medallion Royal Velvet Carpets, worth $250 to $1,000 each! N. B.—50,000 yards beautiful Ingrain Carpets, at 3s., 4s. and 5s. per yard.

JUST RECEIVED, 1,000 OVERCOATS, $3 EACH; Dress and Frock Coats, $6, cost originally $15; 1,000 pairs Cassimere Pants, at $3, cost $6; last year's make. Bills on broken Banks of this City taken for clothing. GEO. LEVIS, corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS FOR use in cold or wet weather. Also, ladies' lined gloves and bleaching gloves and mitts, a certain cure for rough or chapped hands. For sale at all the rubber stores, and to the trade only, at No. 90 John-st., up stairs.

PIANO-FORTES. MANUFACTURED BY J. P. WAKE & Co., No. 82 Barclay-street, New-York. Equal in tone and touch to any in the world, fully warranted, and for sale at a large discount for cash or approved paper.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and F. C. GOFFIN'S impenetrable defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

GRAND OPENING of LADIES' AND MISSES' WINTER BONNETS ON THURSDAY, Oct. 26, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—SUPERB ASSORTMENT.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, have now in store a very complete assortment of clothing for boys. Overcoats, cloaks, sacks, pantaloons and vests, under garments, &c., &c. No deviation from marked prices.

J. H. THOMPSON, FROM PARIS, PHRENOLOGICAL Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 3 Warren-st., 3 doors from Broadway. He is the only Artist in New-York who thoroughly understands cutting the hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try his skill.

LACE CURTAINS.—LACE CURTAINS.—THE greatest bargains ever offered we are now giving our customers in the above, all new and beautiful designs. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.—WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S next Express for California, Oregon, etc., will be forwarded per steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, on FRIDAY, Oct. 27, at 2 P. M. Office, No. 60 Broadway.

CLOTHING.—HEWIT, COULSON & CO.'S CLOTHING is sold at No. 111 Fulton and No. 90 Ann-sts.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

[illegible] Ward Whig Charter Nominations.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting held in the Election of the 16th Ward, [illegible] Esq., was called to the chair, and [illegible] and JOHN W. MARTIN were appointed Secretaries. On motion, a Committee of five was appointed to nominate a Committee of Conference to act with other wards of the City, in order to form the ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election for Charter Officers, and the following gentlemen were appointed as such Committee, who reported through their chairman, the following nominations:

For Assessor—GREGORY BLUNT, Gen. Manufacturer.
For Comptroller—NICHOLAS S. LUDLUM, Merchant.
For Counsel—ISAAC P. OLMSTEAD, Bookkeeper.
For Commissioner of Common Schools—ANDREW MERRET and BENJAMIN G. STEVENS.
For Inspector of Common Schools—THOMAS E. CARE.
For Trustees of Common Schools—HIRAM T. RIGGS and HENRY F. MARTIN.
For Inspectors of Elections.
1st District—John Foster, Jr., George Southmayd.
2d District—James Parish, John M. Flint.
3d District—Rufus Mead, Charles Ames.
4th District—Thomas C. Barlow, David J. Lyons.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Vigilance Committee:

[illegible] Wellington Clapp, Wm. Miller, [illegible] A. L. Maynard, Charles Fuller, [illegible] Alex. Heady, George Shaw, [illegible] Hiram B. Fuller, S. R. Weeks, [illegible] S. S. Ludlum, S. J. Cooke, [illegible] Edward Taylor, S. J. Freeman, [illegible] George Harrison, S. F. Winchester, [illegible] Chas. Ian Anthon, John Well, [illegible] Robert Blunt, H. M. Mallie, [illegible] Wm. H. Bell, John Gardner, [illegible] R. S. Gambling, D. Y. Child, [illegible] Robert Coleman, G. V. Stephens, [illegible] Alex. McWorther, A. Hartley, [illegible] V. Hill, William Kane, [illegible] T. O. Fowler, A. C. Hunt, [illegible] Jesse Terrell, A. J. Blake, [illegible] James English, A. S. Rose, [illegible] A. McIntyre, George L. Weir, [illegible] John McVickar, Jas. Lynch, [illegible] G. G. Hodgskin, Geo. J. Eaton, [illegible] John McCoy, John S. Wise, [illegible] John Harrison, Thos. W. Gale, [illegible] William Young, D. D. Winchester, [illegible] Edward Hewlett, [illegible] Wallace Martin, J. F. Howell, [illegible] Wm. Baker, M. Lapelgat, [illegible] Benjamin Gale, C. G. Browne, [illegible] T. J. Clark, C. Wetmore, [illegible] C. A. Stetson, James Redmond, [illegible] John Torrent, T. R. Bishop, and 300 others.

☞ Sixth Ward Whig Charter Nominations.

For Comptroller.
11th District—JOHN LONG.
12th District—ABRAHAM FLORENTINE, Jr.
13th District—JOHN H. M'KINLEY.
For Assessor—SAMUEL WADDELL.
For Counsellor—JAMES BARKER, ALLEN HAVEMAGH.

☞ Eighth Ward.—At a Regular Meeting of the Ninth Ward Whig Charter Convention, the following candidates for Councilmen were unanimously chosen:

1st and 2d Districts.....HORATIO N. WILD.
3d and 4th Districts.....DAVID COLEMAN.
5th and 6th Districts.....JOSEPH D. MARTIN.
7th and 8th Districts.....JOHN WHITE.

B. HENDRICKSON, Chairman.

☞ Ninth Ward.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Ninth Ward Reformers, held at the Bleecker-st. Hall, on Monday, Hon. MARK SPRAGUE was called to the chair, and DAVID J. REVINE and ALBERT BOGERT, Jr., were appointed Secretaries. After several speeches by Councilmen Nash, Mr. Bailey, and others, the following nominations were unanimously confirmed as candidates for the ensuing election:

For Member of Assembly—Hon. CHARLES G. LEIGH.
For Alderman—PETER F. VOORHIS.

For Constables.

1st District—SHELV P. LEE.
2d District—CHARLES J. HOLDER.
3d District—C. S. COOPER.
4th District—ALFRED BEUSH.
For Assessor—WILLIAM BOGERT.

☞ Twelfth Ward—INDEPENDENT WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Assembly—MARCUS T. FERRIS.
For Alderman—JOHN T. EVERSON.

For Constables.

1st District—WM. LYON.
2d District—WM. A. WALKER.
3d District—SAMUEL ATKINSON.
For Assessor—JOHN MARTIN.
For School Commissioner—AUGUSTUS H. MORAND.
For School Inspector—STEPHEN B. HALSEY, ALONZO G. REYNOLDS.
For School Inspector—JAS. H. ANDREWS.
For Constable—DAVID BAFFIN, WILLIAM H. BORTON.

For Inspectors of Election.

1st District—John W. Griffiths, Edward R. Hammond.
2d District—Geo. W. West, George Smith.
3d District—Andrew Grant, Robert C. Brown.
4th District—Elijah Lyon, David Teppen.
5th District—Jas. Bond, Thos. Kennedy.
6th District—Thos. C. Gould, Geo. M. Klein.

T. C. GOULD, Secretary. N. J. BOYD, Chairman.

☞ Thirteenth Ward—PETER COOPER CITY REFORM—REGULAR NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of this Committee held in this Ward on the evening of the 24th inst., the following Ticket was unanimously adopted as the REFORM TICKET:

For Assembly—MARCUS T. FERRIS.
For Alderman—JOHN P. EVERSON.

For Constables.

1st District—WM. LYON.
2d District—WM. A. WALKER.
3d District—SAMUEL ATKINSON.
For Assessor—JOHN MARTIN.
For School Commissioner—AUGUSTUS H. MORAND.
For School Inspector—STEPHEN B. HALSEY, ALONZO G. REYNOLDS.
For School Inspector—JAS. H. ANDREWS.
For Constable—DAVID BAFFIN, WILLIAM H. BORTON.

For Inspectors of Election.

1st District—Samuel Chapman, W. H. Vanderhoff.
2d District—Elisha Kingsland, J. T. Underhill.
3d District—Lawrence Martin, Jr., Seth B. Abrams.
4th District—Mark Vanderbilt, Uriah S. Cooper.
5th District—Christian Zinglin, Peter Palm.
6th District—W. H. Ribbet, Peter Cook.
7th District—John Sheridan, George Murphy.
8th District—Charles G. Dean, Thomas Rodgers.
9th District—John White, J. S. Montgomery.
10th District—Joseph B. Stone, Talma Hill.

FRANKLIN C. DOREMUS, Chairman.
R. B. ROSELETTE, Secretary.

☞ Seventeenth Ward Reform Association.—At a meeting of the citizens of this Ward, held at the 6th-st. Mission Church on Tuesday evening, 24th October, on motion of Richard J. Redding, Esq., A. S. JONES was called to the chair, and Messrs. F. O. Doremus, Assistant Chairman, and R. B. Roselette, Secretary.

Committees were appointed from the several Council districts of the Ward, who recommended to the meeting the name of NATHAN C. ELY as candidate for Alderman, which nomination was submitted to the meeting, and carried by a large majority.

DANIEL T. McFARLAND was nominated for Councilman for the 14th District, and WM. T. TRUELOW as Commissioner for the 21.16th District.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

A. S. JONES, Chairman.

☞ Twentieth Ward Regular Whig Nominations.—At a meeting of the Committees District Convention and Charter Convention, held at Continental Hall, Oct. 20, the following ticket was nominated unanimously:

For Councilmen.

1st Council District—JAMES T. COWENHOVEN.
2d District—FRANCIS M. CURRY.
3d District—DANIELD DONOVER.
For Comptroller—WALTER SMITH, LEWIS HUCKER.
For Assessor—DANIEL ROGANCAMP.
For Commissioner of Common Schools—BOLTIS M. FOWLER.
For Inspector of Common Schools—JAMES KEARNEY, JAMES A. FERGUSON, SAMUEL T. GOODENOUGH, THOMAS M. PARTRIDGE.

For Inspectors of Election.

1st District—George Andrews, George Rogers.
2d District—Hunter K. Adams, Samuel Bocckin.
3d District—W. H. Peabody, W. E. Rowland.
4th District—John Richardson, James Traphagen.
5th District—James Garbut, John Libby.
6th District—E. H. Reed, Oscar Taylor.

HUBBARD G. STONE, Chairman.
BENJAMIN JOHNSON, Secretary.

☞ Municipal Reform Committee.—The Executive Committee have taken a Room at No. 169 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st., 3d story, where a person will be in attendance to confer with Delegates from the Wards and Council Districts. It is desirable that candidates for Charter Officers should be nominated with an little delay as possible, and the nominations reported to E. M. SCHEIFFELIN, Chairman Executive Committee.

☞ East New-York Property.—Lots have advanced very rapidly (in consequence of avenue railroads and other improvements of this point), than in any other section of New-York. Improved centre lot, from $150 to $300; lots in HALEY'S Addition, from $75 to $125. Money loaned for building on centre lots. Apply to CHARLES B. MILLER, No. 195 Broadway.

☞ Having seen my name announced in your paper of 19th inst., as a Candidate of the PETER COOPER Reform Committee, as the nominee for Councilman of the XVIth District, I take this method to thank the Committee of Reform for the honor of informing my Democratic friends that I am an candidate for that position. JOSEPH CROLIUS.

☞ Every Family Can Have a Home—By applying to CHARLES B. MILLER, No. 195 Broadway, Six houses for sale at prices ranging from $800 to $2,400, payable in easy instalments, such as every industrious and thrifty family can comply with.

☞ CHANGE OF HOUR.—KINSLEY & CO'S EXPRESS for Boston and the East, via Newport and Fall River, will leave Office, No. 1 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Oct. 23, at 3½ o'clock P. M., instead of 4, connecting at Fall River with all the Eastern Expresses.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Notes, Drafts, and Bills collected and prompt return. Custom House business attended to in Boston, Newport and Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of the purest standing—a cure and specific cure for burns, scars, boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICQUENOIS & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. R. RIDER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary in the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, will all the round introduction, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Postage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address R. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture.—A few teaspoonfuls of this simple remedy in a common cold, however severe, will relieve it instantly and prevent all danger of Consumption or Bronchitis. As a preventative of Croup, it should be in every family. Price 25 cents per bottle. BUSHTON, CLARK & CO., 26, Nicholas, Irving and Astor Hotels, and T. BAILEY, No. 9 Bible House.

☞ Roses, Grapes and Exotic Plants.—PARSONS & CO., of Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large assortment of the above, including all the new varieties from China and Japan. Visitors can reach their houses by steamboat and railroad, from Fulton Market Slip, New-York.

☞ Health, Life and Vigor Restored.—Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will relieve with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite, renews the strength, hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, recruits the mental energies, imparts a healthy tone to the attenuated frame, a more robust appearance, allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilerate and restore.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgences, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The languishing resulting from late hours, or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subjected to inconvenience therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Wherever the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended, or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and distributive organs.

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons.

In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's facsimile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass:

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.
C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y."

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles.

Price $2 per bottle, two for $3, six for $10.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ New-York Medical College, East 13th-st.—The Winter Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Introductory by Prof. E. R. Parker, M. D.

FACULTY.

HORACE GREEN, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
E. R. DAVIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
R. FORSTER BARKER, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Operations of Surgery.
E. R. PARKER, M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Microscopic Anatomy.
E. R. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
JOHN PARKER, L.L. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
D. S. COMBY, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
ADAM ESSNER and CHARLES J. HOFFMAN, Chemical Assistants. GEO. WOOD, President Board of Trustees.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, Secretary.

☞ Western Farm League.—A number of gentlemen in this City being about to emigrate to the State of Iowa, and being anxious to take with them the advantages of an established neighborhood, have organized themselves into a company as above. The benefits secured by this combination will be a farm at Government prices, in a thickly settled healthy adjoining an extensive settlement, affording ample opportunity for the friendly interchanges of kind offices and all the blessings of society, and a mart for the disposal of the products of the soil.

Iowa is a Free State, and in the fertility of its soil, the magnificence of its prairies and the unbounded mineral wealth, presents inducements to the emigrant not surpassed, if equalled, by any in the world. Those who would exchange a life of toil and penury for one of absolute and honorable independence, are most cordially invited to become members.

A meeting of this League will be held at Union Buildings, No. 162 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 7½ o'clock, when the nature of the enterprise will be explained in a manner that must be highly interesting to all. THOS. W. FIELD, President.

☞ The Southern Aid Society, which was organized in this City about a year since, to aid in the diffusion of Gospel truth in the Southern and Southwestern States, will hold its first anniversary in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. A Report will be presented, and addresses are expected from Rev. Dr. Cox, of Owego, Rev. Dr. Newton, of Mississippi, Rev. Dr. Ruthven of Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. Skinner, of this City.

JOS. C. STILES, General Agent.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1854.

☞ A Whisper to the Ladies.

Are your cheeks with pimples marred?
Is your brow with freckles starred?
Are there blotches on your neck?
Or does tan your bosom speck?
Is your skin of saffron tint?
If so, we would gently hint,
Beauty may again be yours;
Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers.

For sale by Partridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 25 cents.

☞ Classes in Phonography—Are now forming under the tuition of D. G. CROLY, practical reporter. All who wish to learn this much coveted art would do well to make application immediately. Lawyers, medical and law students, business men, clerks, all who have much writing to do, would find a knowledge of this beautiful and lucrative art of great use to them. Classes will be open to both sexes. Schools and academies taught. For further particulars, apply at the rooms of the Phonographic Institute, No. 306 Broadway, near Franklin-st.

☞ Gentlemen of Taste and Fashion are getting their Hats this season of KNOX. He has established such an enviable reputation in his business, that his name is familiar to every one from Maine to California. His present Fall and Winter styles surpass even himself, and so great is the run of custom at his two stores—No. 128 Broadway and 128 Fulton-st.—that he is put to his trumps to supply the demand. The ladies, also, do well to give him a call and examn as his stock of furs.

☞ Mercantile Library Lectures.—The second lecture of the Historical Course will be delivered by Rev. John Lord at Clinton Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Cortez and Montezuma." Tickets 50 cents; gentleman and lady 75 cents; members tickets 25 cents. DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

☞ Political Printing—By Day and Night.

POSTERS,
CIRCULARS,
TICKETS &c., &c.,

Executed at short notice, CHEAP for CASH. Office open till 12 o'clock at night

PRAIR & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., a few doors below Nassau.

☞ Superior Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, New-York, will send to applicants, who enclose stamps, their new catalogues, (46th edition,) with reduced prices. No. 1, trees and shrubs; No. 2, roses, dahlias, bulbous and other plants; No. 3, garden and other seeds. Catalogues, also, at No. 152 Chambers-st.

☞ Gas Cooking will be exhibited at the rooms of the American Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Company, No. 308 Broadway, second floor, on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst. Those who feel interested in the process are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Green Turtle Soup and Steaks This Day, at No. 12 Beekman-st. Also, on Thursday, stewed terrapin. Families supplied by sending. R. C. MONTGOMERY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 12) Wall-st., New-York City, the First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Morrisania, N. Y.) for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c., (any size) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of saving 500 to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS, BLACKSMITHS AND OTHERS.—That wish to go in the wagon and cart making business. A chance like this very seldom occurs. For sale, one of the oldest and best-established stands in Williamsburg, consisting of a large two-story brick shop, with stock and tools; four lots of ground, 25 by 100 each; a three-story brick house on the premises. Northwest corner of North 5th and 2d-sts. For further particulars inquire on the premises. The above property will be sold at a fair valuation, as the owner wishes to go into the country. C. LAKE.

TINWARE, ROOFING AND STOVE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—In the flourishing village of Mount Vernon. It was established at the start with the village, and has kept steady pace with the growth of the place. The proprietor sells in consequence of other business, which requires all his attention. Application must be made immediately to D. FERGUSON, on the premises, 4th-st., near 6th-st., 12 miles from the City by N. Y. & N. H. R. R.

PARTNER WANTED—With a cash capital of $10,000, to engage in a highly lucrative business, of which an independent fortune can be realized in a comparatively short time, of which the most satisfactory proof shown. The money wanted in small installments, the entire amount will probably not be needed. All communications strictly confidential. Address CAPITAL, Times Office.

RARE CHANCE.—A partner wanted for one half of a manufacturing business already established, with plenty of cash orders now on hand. Capital required from $1,400 to $2,000. Apply immediately at the office, No. 106 Broadway, where all the particulars will be given.

$2,000.—SALESMAN—A young man that wishes to go South or West would like to make an engagement as salesman or clerk, or, if not engaged, for five days at least, would advance this amount or take an interest in the business. Address for two days J. M. L.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE Of an old established Jewelry Store doing a good business; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars address Z. E., office Daily Times.

FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY

STATIONERY AT LOW PRICES.—WM. A. WHEELER & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row, have on hand a large and very desirable STOCK OF STATIONERY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, AMERICAN PAPERS, &c., which they will sell at very low prices, either for cash or approved paper. The attention of buyers is particularly requested. Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row.

TO BALL COMMITTEES.—At SUTTON'S Print Job Office, No. 143 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Broadway, you will find a very large and beautiful assortment of fancy paper for ball supper, evening parties, dances, &c. Job and card printing of all kinds done in the first style of the art at short notice, and on the cash principle. Call and see specimens.

THOS. E. SUTTON, Printer, No. 143 Fulton-st.

WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Girl of [illegible] to do the housework of a private family, or as general assistant, or nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and assistant in a family, or she is proficient in the work, in either capacity, will take up a month, or a permanent situation. No objection to Brooklyn. Best references. Call at No. 128 Sullivan-st., between Bedford and Clinton-sts., back room, 2d story.

SITUATION WANTED—By a lady respectably connected, as nurse, or work and to assist in washing and ironing, or as a good seamstress. Can be highly recommended for her capability. Also a respectable young girl of 16 years of age, desirous of a situation to sew, or to take charge of children. Can give some satisfactory references. Apply No. 81 Bowery for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a respectable Protestant woman, who understands her business in all its various branches. Is an excellent baker, and comprehends the best of City references. Would assist in part of the washing. Apply at No. 110 West 26th-st., between the 7th and 8th-ave., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady, in a respectable family, where she can experienced and make herself generally useful. The best of references can be given and she is required. Please address EVE, Broadway Post-Office, for three days, stating where an interview may be obtained, &c.

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SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and Seamstress, by a very experienced girl, with good City references; is a good plain cover, and a good washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen till suited, at No. 128 Sullivan-st., where she has lived three years.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and Iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by another. These females would go in the country. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse or chambermaid and to do the plain sewing. Can give the best of City references to her last place, and of her character and capability. Also a respectable young girl of 16 years of age, desirous of a situation to sew, or to take charge of children. Can give some satisfactory references. Apply No. 81 Bowery for 3 days.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do the chamberwork and assist in the washing; would make herself generally useful; can be well recommended; hotel preferred. Please call at No. 203 13th-st., between the 1st and 2d-ave.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, in a respectable private family, to do general housework, &c. Is a good plain cook and washer and ironer. Good reference given. Apply for three days, at No. 276 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse or cook; can cut and fit; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 251 6th-av. Can give good City reference.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable girl as Cook; washer and ironer; would have no objection to do housework in a small family, or go out a short distance in the country. The best of references can be given. Call at No. 128 Tth-st., or at No. 13 Amity-place, in the store.

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Temperance and the State Prison.

The following is an extract from the report of W. R. Andrews, Warden of the Sing Sing State Prison, made to the Legislature:

"In examining the career of a majority of the convicts, it will be found that young men of good families, of fair prospects and frequently of superior attainments, have been tempted to a moderate use of ardent spirits, which was offered in a seductive form, by sanction of law, near their residence or place of business; an appetite thus formed required additional quantities to satisfy its cravings, and in a few years, loss of business, character and means, accompanied with a deprivation of moral and mental resolution, led them to the commission of the offence which either immediately consigned them to the prison, or drove them from society to perpetrate other and greater crimes. Restored to reason through the aid of prison abstinence, they reflect upon their career with astonishment and sorrow, but their return to the world exposes them to the same temptations, with less character and ability to resist; and after a brief period of intemperance, they return more hardened in crime, to swell the lists of second convictions. To speculate upon original sin, or natural depravity, as connected with criminal convictions, is simply charging results to an improper cause. Dry up the sources of intemperance, which are legalized and countenanced in almost every section of the land, remove that bane of the human race which besets the young man at every step, from the cradle to the grave, alluring him on from error to vice and crime; and it will do much towards rendering the prisons tenantless, and relieving society from the curse and burden of abject poverty and degrading vice."

Letter from Dr. Parker at Canton.

The Boston *Traveller* has the following extract from a private letter from Dr. Parker, dated July 16, 1854:

"On the 4th of July, Fishshan, a town 10 or 12 miles west of Canton, embracing nearly a million of people, fell into the power of the insurgents, and the Imperialists have endeavored in vain to recapture it. The smoke by day and fire by night, of burning villages, have been visible from my terrace. On the 13th inst. the first blood was shed on the north of this city, a few miles distant, if we except that spilt by the sword of the executioner, the number of decapitations daily averaging fifty or sixty, and for the last ten years, 50,000. To-day there has been a second battle in this vicinity—sixty-eight insurgents taken prisoners and one hundred slain. Day before yesterday the insurgents were victorious, and 300 Imperialists were killed. It is said some of the captives to-day were brought in on poles, their hands and feet being tied like pigs; others were brought in on the points of sharp bamboos; some have their ears cut off; others are hamstrung. The panic in the city, as the gates were closed during these skirmishes, and the flight of women and children, it is difficult to portray; and from hour to hour we know not what may become the condition of foreigners."

Suicide Epidemic in Kentucky.

The Georgetown *Herald*, of the current week, narrates the following cases of suicides:

On Oct. 10, Mrs. Guill, residing in Scott County, aged about 20, hung herself to a tree, and was found dead. Her feet touched the ground as she hung, and the act had evidently been one of steady determination. She had been separated from her husband about a year, and was in poor circumstances.

On the 11th inst., a Mrs. Plunkett, residing in Grant County, about 40 years of age, and the mother of nine children, in the absence of her husband, pretended to visit a neighbor, taking with her knitting and a plow line. On the return of the husband, the children's story of the line alarmed him. Search was made, and Mrs. P. was found hung dead—her knitting carefully put aside. Jealousy of her husband is thought to have caused the deed.

On the same day, a Miss Wiggles, residing in Harrison County, about 15 years of age, shot herself in the head with a rifle, inflicting a shocking, but not immediately fatal wound. She would assign no cause for the act. An acquaintance, a young lady named Lozier, called to see Miss W., and inquired who shot her. Miss W. exacted of Miss L. a solemn promise to kill the perpetrator of the deed, and then said it was herself and nobody else, and demanded that Miss L. should redeem her promise. Wonderful to relate, on the evening of the day of this interview, Miss Lozier attempted her own life, by hanging herself to a tree, but was discovered, and cut down in time to save her.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, 21st.

Riot in a Colored Church.—The neighborhood of the corner of Eleventh and Green streets was considerably excited night before last, at a sort of "free fight," which took place at the colored church in that vicinity. It seems that the domestic economy of the church has been in a great state of derangement for some time past, owing to a disagreement between certain of the members and their pastor. He has been in the habit, it is stated, of applying offensive epithets to the mass of the congregation, such as pack of liars, thieves, rogues, &c., which gave great offence to many. On the night before last, about 250 persons—not more than one-third of whom were members—assembled to hear an exhortation by the pastor. In descanting on the troubles of the church, he remarked that there were only 12 or 13 persons disaffected, and that they caused all the trouble. Some voice in the crowd cried—"Turn them out!" Another voice cried out—"I'll be one among 13 to turn him out!" The noise then became general, and the row began. Pistols were fired, sticks were used freely, and broken heads and cracked shins were plentiful. The fear of the police finally caused the assembly to adjourn in haste. Yesterday there were quite a number of arrests made on charges of disturbing the peace. Among the rest, the parson himself, Rev. H. R. Revels, was obliged to give bail for his appearance before the Recorder, this A. M.—*St. Louis Democrat*, 18th.

☞ The bullet by which Gen. Joseph Warren was killed at Bunker Hill in 1775 is still preserved. It is an ounce ball, and was exhibited by Alexander H. Everett, on the delivery of an oration at Charlestown, June 17, 1836, in which he exclaimed: "This is the one, fellow-citizens, which I now hold in my hand! The cartridge-paper, which partly covered it, is stained, as you see, with the hero's blood." This ball is now deposited in the Library of the United States Historic-Genealogical Society, with the original affidavit of Rev. William Montague, formerly pastor of Christ Church in this city, who made oath that he obtained the ball in London, of Arthur Savage, once an officer of the Customs of the port of Boston, who gave Mr. Montague this account of the ball:

"On the morning of the 18th of June, 1775, after the battle of Bunker, or Breed's Hill, I, with a number of other royalists and British officers, among whom was General Burgoyne, went over from Boston to Charlestown to view the battle-field. Among the fallen we found the body of Dr. Joseph Warren, with whom I had been personally acquainted. When he fell, he fell across a rail. This ball I took from his body; and, as I never shall visit Boston again, I will give it to you to take to America, where it will be valuable as a relic of your Revolution."

The Atlantic Telegraph and the Safety of Travelers.—Perhaps, after all, the most effectual check to this fast and dangerous haste—concentrated against whenever an accident occurs, but still persisted in by navigators and shipowners—would be found in the laying down of an Atlantic telegraph. Against the speed of magnetism it would be in vain for steamships to contend. In being deprived of the credit of bringing so many days' later news, one of the principal inducements to this over-anxious haste would be taken away. The masters of our packet-ships, ceasing to be express riders, might be induced to pay more regard to the safety of the passengers. An express rider is at perfect liberty to risk his own neck to any extent, but the conductor of a public conveyance, whether ship-captain or stage-driver, who sacrifices the lives of his passengers to his anxiety for a short passage, is guilty of moral, if not of legal, manslaughter.—*Boston Telegraph*, Oct. 16.

Great Loss.—The *Niagara Mail*, of Wednesday, says the large three-masted vessel, the *Ocean*, with a very valuable cargo, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday, in the harbor of Port Dalhousie. Loss estimated at $200,000. Port Dalhousie is the harbor for St. Catharines, about 11 miles from Niagara.

The Cholera at Trinidad, W. I.—The schooner *Griffith*, arrived at Jacksonville, from Trinidad, Port Spain, with dates to 1st October, reports that at that time the cholera was raging there with fearful violence, the deaths averaging from 70 to 80 a day.

Broad Rock (Va.) Races.—On Thursday, John Belcher's *Die Glasgowton* beat with ease C. Green's *Rube*, for a purse of $600—three mile heats. There were but two heats. Time—5:58, 5:58.

Shreveport, La., was visited by a very destructive fire last week. Eight houses were burnt. The loss is quite heavy—very little insurance.

MARKET REPORTS.

Retail Market Prices.

The retail market has undergone no change of importance during the past week.

Beef is in average supply, but with a lessened demand. The prices, however, are the same as last week—ranging from 7c. to 15c. ℔ ℔., according to cut. Veal is high and scarce. It varies in price from 8c. to 14c. ℔ ℔., according to quality. Lamb is not in much demand—8c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Fresh Pork, 10c. ℔ ℔. Mutton is in full supply at from 7c. to 8c. ℔ ℔.

Salt Meats have not changed from the quotations of last week, and are in good supply. The prices are: Ham, 10c.; Bacon, 11c.; Pork, 10c.; a ¼ Shoulders, 10c. ℔ ℔. Lard, 12½c. ℔ ℔. Beef Tongues, [illegible] each. Sausages, 11c. ℔ ℔.

The supply of Poultry and Game is quite large, and sells briskly. Tame Ducks and Chickens sell at from 12½c.@16c. ℔ ℔.; Turkeys, 12½c.@16c. ℔ ℔.; Wild Black Ducks are 75c. ℔ pair; Red Necks, (Ducks) $1 ℔ pair; Canvas Backs, $2 ℔ pair; Broad Bills, 50c. ℔ pair; Partridges 75c.@$1 ℔ pair; Quails are scarce, and sell at from $2 25@$2 50 ℔ dozen; Robins are very abundant, and are disposed of at 50c. ℔ dozen; English Snipe sell at $3 ℔ dozen, and Yellow Leg Snipe at from $2 25@$2 50 ℔ dozen; Woodcocks are from 62½c.@75c. ℔ pair; Wild Pigeons sell at from $1@$2 ℔ dozen.

Butter and Cheese have not varied in price since last week. Dairy Butter is selling at from 25c.@30c., and Orange County at 30c. ℔ ℔. Cheese, ordinary brands, are from 10c.@12c. ℔ ℔.

Eggs are six for 12½c.

Vegetables are on the whole scarcer, and a shade higher than they were last week. Beets and Carrots are 4c. ℔ bunch; Cabbage, 6c.@12½c. ℔ head; White Turnips, 12½c. ℔ half peck; Russia Turnips, 12c. ℔ half peck; Celery, 12½c. ℔ bunch; Onions, (large White) 62½c. ℔ half peck; Pickling Onions, $1 ℔ peck; Cauliflowers, 18c.@25c. apiece; Leeks, 3c.@6c. ℔ bunch; Red Cabbages, 12½c.@16c. each; Tomatoes, 18c. ℔ half peck; striped Squashes, (high and coarse) 18c.@25c. a piece; Potatoes, (Irish and Sweet) 18½c. ℔ half peck—$3 50 ℔ barrel.

Fruit is becoming scarce. Apples, best quality, are at from 25c. to 37½c. the half peck. Pears are almost out of season. Sickle Pears are $1 50, and the Virgalieus $1 ℔ half peck. Grapes (best quality) are 25c. ℔ ℔. Cranberries are abundant, and are on an average at 50c. ℔ half peck.

Fresh Fish is less abundant, but the prices are about the same: Blue Fish, 8c.; Bass, 12½c.; Halibut, 10c.; Eels, 12½c.; Codfish, 6c.; Herring, 4c.@6c.; Lobsters, 6c., and light 6c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

Salt Fish sell at figures about the same as those for fresh.

Shell Fish, same as last week. Oysters, 62½c.@$1 ℔ hundred. Clams, 50c.@$1 ℔ hundred.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Oct. 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales of 75 bbls. have been reported since our last, at $6 25 for Pearls, and $6 87½@$7 for Pots, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—American yellow is in moderate supply and request, at 28c.@28½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Displays no new feature. The stock is rather limited, but the demand is not active, and prices are unchanged. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. and Texas.
Ordinary to good, ℔ ℔	8½@ 9	8½@ 9	8½@ 9½
Middling, ℔ ℔	9½@ 9¾	9½@ 9¾	9½@10
Good Middling, ℔ ℔	9¾@10	10 @10½	10½@10½
Middling, fair, ℔ ℔	10 @10½	11 @11½	11½@12

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are less inquired for at 42c. for Southern, and 44c.@45c. for Western, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still tending upwards. The very light receipts and stock on hand, together with the urgency of the wants of home dealers, enable owners to obtain very high and rising prices. The day's sales include 7,300 bbls. We quote:

Sour, ℔ bbl.	$7 00 @$7 75
Superfine, No. 2	7 25 @ 7 75
Inferior State	7 87½@ 8 12½
Ordinary State	8 37½@ 8 50
Straight State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Favorite State	8 62½@ 8 75
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½@ 9 00
Common to good Ohio	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 87½@ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 00 @10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 87½@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	9 25 @10 75

Canadian has not varied much. Southern is in fair request, at yesterday's improved rates. There were 2,100 bbls. bought at $8 56¼@$9 for mixed to very good straight; and $9@$9 75 for favorite to fancy and extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain as last noticed.

GRAIN—Wheat is increasing in demand and value, the stock being wholly inadequate to the wants of buyers. The day's business consists of 3,700 bushels prime Canadian white, free, at $2 10; 600 good Southern do. at $2 06; and 800 fair to prime do. red, at $1 80@$1 90. Rye and Barley are scarce, and held above the limits of purchasers. Oats are still in only moderate supply, and are actively inquired for at 50c.@53c. for State, and 55c.@57c. for Western, ℔ bushel. Corn is in lively request, and is more valuable. The day's transactions add up 32,000 bushels Western mixed at 80c.@81½c., chiefly within the range, ℔ bushel.

GROCERIES—Coffee is salable and firm. The day's sales include 150 pkgs. Java at 13½c.@13¾c.; and 700 bags Rio at about previous rates, ℔ ℔. Molasses has not varied. Sugars are rather brisker, though not dearer. The day's movements comprise 450 hhds. Cuba at 5½c.@5¾c.; and 200 New-Orleans at 5½c.@6½c., ℔ ℔. Teas are unchanged.

HAY—The past two days' sales reach 2,000 bales at 70c.@75c., for shipment, and 87½c.@95c., for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—There were 3,700 bales Manila disposed of at 14c. six months' credit, ℔ ℔. American has not varied much.

HOPS—Continue in limited demand for home use, and good request for export at steady rates. The receipts are moderate and the stock is not very heavy for the season.

LATHS—The market for Eastern is still quiet and infirm, at $1 25, ℔ 1,000.

LIME—Rockland is inactive and languid at former quotations.

METALS—Copper is in rather better request, but is otherwise unaltered. Sales have been reported of 150 tons Scotch Pig Iron, at $34 50@$35, usual credit, ℔ ton; 30 tons Spanish Lead at $6—the previous price; and 1,500 pigs Galena Lead at $6 30 ℔ 100 ℔s.—a decided reduction. Spelter, Steel, and Tin are without variation.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, but steady, at $4 50@$4 62½ ℔ 280 ℔s. About 100 barrels Spirits Turpentine brought 51c. ℔ gallon, showing a better feeling in the market. Tar is unchanged. Common Rosin is inactive, but stiffly held at $2@$2 05 ℔ barrel. Other articles remain as last noticed.

OILS—We can report no further important movements in Whale, Sperm, or Olive, which, being less abundant, are held rather above the limits of purchasers. Linseed is still increasing in demand and value. The sales reported to-day comprise 5,000 gallons English, at 78c. cash; and 3,200 gallons American and English, in lots from store, mainly at 80c. ℔ gallon. Winter Lard is in fair request at 85c.@87c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues pretty brisk and buoyant, sales having been made of 1,400 bbls. at $12 37½@$12 50 for Mess, $11 37½ for prime Mess, and $11 37½ for prime ℔ bbl. Nothing further has been done in Cut Meats. Dressed hogs are plenty, and rather heavy, at 5½c.@6½c. ℔ ℔. Packers have not commenced operations with vigor as yet. The weather, thus far, has not been favorable for them to do so. Lard is quiet at former prices. 200 bbls. fair to prime were taken at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Beef, of desirable quality, is scarce and wanted. The day's sales embrace 300 bbls. at $6 for new country Prime, $11@$12 for do. Mess, $14 for city do., $14 25@$14 75 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 50@$15 75 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Included in the sales were 50 bbls. Vermont Mess, within the range. Butter and Cheese are as previously reported.

RICE—Is scarce and quiet at $4 75@$5 50 for fair to prime, ℔ 100 ℔s.

TALLOW—Some 20,000 ℔s. prime were purchased at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Appears more active and is firm. The past three days' sales include 150 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@9½c.; 241 cases Ohio and Connecticut Seed Leaf at 5½c.@15c., and 147 bales Havana at 24c.@37½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKEY—Exhibits an improving tendency. The day's operations consist of 300 bbls. Ohio at 35c.@35½c.; 400 bbls. Prison at 35c.@35½c., and 50 hhds. Drudge, at about 35c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very dull to-day. For Liverpool the engagements embraced only 50 casks Bacon at 15s. ℔ ton, and a few lots of compressed Cotton at ¼d. ℔ ℔. For London, there were shipped 700 bbls. Oil at 17s., and 200 bbls. Rosin at 2s. For other ports no important shipments transpired.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$2,000 Reading Bonds, '43, 81½; $2,000 do. '49, 81½; $3,500 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 97½; 100 Lehigh 6s, 77½; 25 Commercial Bank 50; 30 Union Canal, 10½; 11 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; 28 Bank of Kentucky, 100; 25 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 57½; 50 Lehigh Navigation, 58; 100 Lehigh Zinc, 2½; 200 Reading Railroad, 36½; 100 Morris Canal, 12½. *Between Boards*—50 Norristown Railroad, 55; 2 Commercial Bank, 50. *Second Board*—$500 City 6s '84, 91½; 26 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; 100 Lehigh Zinc, 2½; $100 Pennsylvania 5s, 84; $1,100 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 97½; 50 Vicksburg Railroad, 12½; 50 Union Canal, 10½; 200 do. 10. *After Board*—$3,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 83½; $1,000 Philadelphia 6s, 91½. *Closing Prices*—[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

American Laces and Car Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)......131 William-st.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WEITZE (Importer)..........................[illegible] Broad-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
S. STARLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....................[illegible] Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers). 62 John-st.
CHAS. FRICKERT..37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.
U. F. HATCH & CO. (Import and Man'rs).....[illegible] William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO..........[illegible] Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.
C. KINN & CO., No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Fancy Goods and Hosiery.
ENGLEMANN & CO., No. [illegible] William-st., Fancy Goods, Buttons, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery. To cash buyers, only seven per cent. net profit on the importing prices. For your own benefit call and see.

Architects.
F. DIAPER..[illegible] Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.........[illegible] Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.
J. L. WAUGH.......................................No. 112 Franklin-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr..............................[illegible] Wall-st.

Architects.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener)...............251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.
Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps. 324 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.............................119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S...[illegible] South-st.
From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM.............................6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY..[illegible] Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Wares, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlap's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY..............................379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY...349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Gaffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer)..........192 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishments.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Dentistry.
JOSEPH W. VER VALEN..21 St. Mark's-place (8th-st.)

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here)..........75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND..........[illegible] Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)..279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..[illegible] Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
J. N. GIMBREDE...[illegible] Broadway and 8 Metropol'n Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLECK..[illegible] Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD..[illegible] Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. F. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail) 73 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers)....................[illegible] Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man'rs)........39 Fulton-st.

Furs.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.
W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 301 Broadway, one door above 13th-st.

Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO.......4 South, and 70 Washington-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 59 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD............440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO.....................................144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON...[illegible] East 17th, and 140 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Insulated Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent)......[illegible] Broadway.

Mahogany and Rosewood.
HOUGHTON & BRO. (all Fancy Woods).........90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOGBAUM & CO. (Importers)....................37 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Imp't & Manuf.).................[illegible] Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 3 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)...35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
BUGENBELY..........75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE......................................106 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers)......................61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).........11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.......................161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS..150 William-st.

Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers)....................16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).................[illegible] and 44 Pine-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
R. M. SEGER, (Imp. of Manuf.) cor. 12th-st. 590 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.
AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 387 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO..........................323 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS...273 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO....24 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks)..............43 Maiden-lane.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Dissolution.—The firm of KENYAN & VAN HORN is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of Thomas Van Horn from said firm.

(Signed,) JAS. A. KENYAN.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1854. THOS. VAN HORN.

N. B.—The business of the late firm will hereafter be conducted under the name of JAS. A. KENYAN.

Dissolution.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.
HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Horses for Sale.—A pair of handsome black carriage horses, 16 hands high, excellent travellers, and to be sold cheap, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. For a view of horses and price apply to Mr. G. Buckland, Bucks Hotel, 2d-av., corner of 24th-st.

Horse for an Invalid for Sale.—Rocks under the saddle; trots in harness; is quick, gentle, young, and of great endurance, combining the rare qualities of a first-rate gig and saddle horse. May be seen at WILSON'S stables, corner of Bleecker and Crosby-sts.

New-York Horse Bazaar.—No. 21 Crosby-st. will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., an elegant coach and horses, nearly new, also 30 horses, suitable for all purposes, with rockaways, light wagons, harness, &c., &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

Family Horses.—A very superior pair, six years old, 16½ hands high, belonging to a private gentleman; fast travelers; will be fully warranted. Price $600. Inquire at No. 12 Gold-st., up stairs.

Sulky for Sale.—A very pretty Sulky, Lawrence make, very little used. Inquire at No. 40 John-st.

Unprecedented Sale of French China and French Cut Crystal Glass.—J. K. KERR, No. 513 Broadway, above 11th-st., and at the China Hall, Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, having secured from Auction, at a wonderful sacrifice, a large lot of French china and cut glass, intended for the Greek market, has opened for sale, on the Philadelphia plan, white French china dining sets, for $20; elegant tea sets, Paris decoration, for $7; 500 dozen white French china dining plates, for 18c. per dozen; 300 dozen cups and saucers, best French, for 12c. per dozen; 300 dozen oval French dishes, all sizes, at half the usual price; covered dishes, oyster dishes, soup tureens, &c.; gold band cake plates, 1s. each. These goods were intended to bring higher prices, but owing to the pressure in the money market are offered, for cash only, at this great reduction. Also, fine enameled English china tea sets, 44 pieces, $4. French cut glass goblets, champagnes, wines, decanters, finger glasses, liquor glasses, &c., at unusually low prices—too cheap to put the prices in print. Call soon, and judge for yourselves, at No. 513 Broadway, above 11th-st.

FURNITURE.

Furniture.—ROJAS & CO., No. 497 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., manufacturers of all kind of cabinet-ware furniture, have on hand a good assortment of articles of various descriptions, which they offer to sell at very reasonable prices. They are daily receiving from their factory at [illegible], New-Jersey.

H. F. FARRINGTON, ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, AT THE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 40 and 42 Wooster-st.

Solid Wrought Iron Beams for Fire-proof Buildings, Vaults, Store Fronts, Roofs, &c. &c. &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire proof buildings to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

$60,000 TO LOAN.—On Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Cigars, or bought for cash. Business notes, City stocks, bonds and mortgages negotiated, real estate bought and sold and exchanged. CHEESMAN, BRISTED & CO., Brokers and Commission Merchants, No. 25 John-st., corner of Nassau-st.

Gold Leaf, Gold Leaf—Foil and Bronzes.—A large assortment of excellent quality, for sale at the manufactory on as favorable terms as any in market. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. PLANT & HOOPER, No. 40 Beekman-st.

To Printers.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks. [illegible]

Choice Teas and Family Groceries, Foreign Fruits, &c.—In all their variety, constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at FOWLER'S, Nos. 426 and 430 Greenwich-st.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., for Fall Trade.—McGROTTY & TILBY, No. 162 Broadway, near Liberty-st., offer for sale their entire stock of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., at retail for cash at wholesale prices.

Three Dollar Hats.—Elegant French Silk Hats at the low price of $3 usually sold at $4; also Hats at $2 50. BROWN, No. 430 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE.

House for Sale on Brooklyn Heights.—The elegant brown stone house and lot No. 26 Columbia-st., near Orange-st., and store No. 24 Furman-st. The lot is 25 feet front and rear and 150 feet deep, running through from Columbia to Furman-st. The house is exceedingly well built and finished throughout, having been erected for the owner's use, and was completed last Fall. It is 25 feet 3 inches front, and 50 feet deep. The hall is paved with marble throughout. Parlors, which are very spacious, furnished with walnut and oak with carved caps, Corinthian ornamented cornices, statuary marble mantels, plate glass windows, balconies, &c. The house is completely furnished with all the modern conveniences, and there are baths, marble-top washstands to all the chambers, three water closets; gas pipes from cellar to attic in all the rooms and pantries. It is heated with a hot water furnace, which furnishes a pleasant and healthy warmth far superior to any hot air furnace. The view from all the rooms fronting the river is the finest of the kind in the world, commanding the City and Bay of New-York, Staten Island, New-Jersey, and the East River, presenting an ever varying panorama of the most interesting description, that can only be properly appreciated by a personal view. The store on Furman-st. is 25 feet 3 inches by 50 feet, 4 stories high, built with stone walls and brick front, and communicates with the house, so that a part of it can be used as stable, or not, if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

House for Sale.—The two and a half story, basement, recently built cottage house, No. 130 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, being one of the most desirable residences in the city. The house is in the best order, newly painted and papered throughout, finished with marble mantels, back kitchen, water brought in, heater in basement; 25 feet court-yard in front, yards well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery. Price, $4,250. $2,500 of which may remain on bond and mortgage. Possession 1st November. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of WM. ROOT, No. 100 Wall-st.

House for Sale.—A very convenient and well built house in good order, having been occupied but a short time, containing all modern improvements, gas, water closets, &c. Price and terms known by calling on the present owner and occupant, No. 201 West 27th-st. Possession given in a few weeks as the owner is about leaving the City.

House for Sale.—In 9th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. a new and well-built four-story English basement house, size 27 by 60; together with the carpets, mirrors, chandeliers, &c. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

House for Sale.—At a bargain. An elegant and accurately built 4-story and basement brown stone house on 20th-st., just West of 5th-av., was built expressly for the proprietor. Size 25x65. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

House for Sale.—One of those four-story and basement brown stone houses on north side of 23d-st., just west of 5th-av. (the Stuart-Hill lots), [illegible] For full particulars apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

Two Houses and Lots for Sale—Near West and Canal-sts., in Watts-st., adapted for any kind of business being near the shipping and ferries. Terms easy. Apply at No. 42 Harrison-st., of E. JACOT.

78 Acres of Land for Sale—Situated 1 mile from the Court-House in Morristown, New-Jersey, on the Mendham Road. This location cannot be surpassed for beauty, having three elevated sites for a dwelling-house, and being amply supplied with water. There are seven spring wells on various parts of the land, which have not failed this dry Summer, independent of which, a large brook runs through the centre. Better than half of the land is magnificently wooded, many of the trees being of an old growth, and by a person of taste can be made a most desirable location. On the land is a good barn, corn crib, and house for laboring man. Possession can be given at once. Apply to CHARLES LAMBERT, Morristown, New-Jersey.

Beautiful Country Seat for Sale—Situated near Griggstown, in Somerset County, N. J. The above Farm contains 40 or 41 acres of the very best of land; has a fine orchard, and an abundance of all kinds of grafted fruit; a large garden, and a never-failing spring of water. The house is large, with a wing on each end, and is built and finished in the best manner. Also, a stone storehouse two stories high, fronting the road, well adapted for any mechanical purposes. There are also, upon the place, a barn, corn-crib, smoke-house, fowl-house, and wood-house, all in good repair. The above is one of the most beautiful situations that could be desired. It fronts the Delaware and Raritan Canal, which makes it quite pleasant and lively. Any person wishing a home in the country, is invited to call upon the advertisers, F. S. CORTELYOU, or HENRY W. DUNSHEE, No. 36 Ann-st., New-York.

Valuable Country Residence for Sale—In the Village of Tarrytown.—The late residence of PIERRE WILDEY, deceased, consisting of a large modern-built house and about two acres of ground, situated in the most eligible part of the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson and Highlands, and having a choice selection of fruit and ornamental shade trees. The above property will be sold entire, or to suit purchasers, in parcels. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of CHARLES FARR, Jr., No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York, WILLIAM A. WILDEY, Point Landing, Tarrytown, or to MARY ANN WILDEY, on the premises.

Mansion-House Property, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., fronting on three streets, on the City Park, in the midst of the most tasteful residences, 120x200 feet, finely laid out. Terms. The house is 50x50 feet, of two lofty stories, containing 26 rooms, [illegible] [illegible] Terms inquire of H. D. VARICK, Esq., or to JOHN A. STORM, Poughkeepsie, or F. A. H. JACKSON, No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

Crystal Palace, New-York, for Sale.—The Exhibition building in New-York, known as the CRYSTAL PALACE, together with all the properties connected therewith belonging to the ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS. For full particulars of dimensions of this building, and of the movable property connected therewith, (including the statue of Kiss' Amazon in zinc bronze,) see advertisement in the New-York Tribune, or address the undersigned, Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES H. HASWELL, New-York.

Farm for Sale or Exchange.—A farm of good land in New-Jersey, about 100 acres, for sale or exchange for City property, or for bonds and mortgages paying 7 per cent. It is near a steamboat landing, and railroad depot on the premises, and a house, barns, &c. in good order; so also is the fences. It is well calculated for market gardening. There are 1,300 peach trees of the most valuable early kinds, and a good valuable wood land. It can, it is supposed, would bring $4,500. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Building Site for Sale or Exchange—100 acres, one block from Tubby Hook station—fine building site, plenty of forest, &c. Up-top neighbors. Also the four story brown stone house, No. 32 Madison-av.; size 25x70. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

$15,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—14 two-story Houses and Lots; size, 12x35; lot 100 on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., on Gowanus, South Brooklyn. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

Store and Dwelling for Sale or Rent—In Hector, Tompkins County. The buildings are new and well fitted up for business purposes, and the location is one of the best in Western New-York. For particulars, inquire of S. H. MURLIN, No. 41 Dey-st., New-York.

Stores for Sale.—Or exchange for vacant lots. A block of ten strictly first class stores, well located on 8th-av.; are four stories, new, fifty feet deep, and vaults under sidewalks; were not built for sale. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st. corner Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Attention of Purchasers—Is respectfully called to our justly celebrated CELESTIAL PIANOS, which excel all others for power, sweetness and purity of tone. Manufactured only by us. Pianos to let with privilege of purchasing.
ELY & MUNGER, No. 321 Broadway.
N. B.—The triple-stringed Celestial Piano is now ready for exhibition.

Attention.—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious wareroom, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

Piano-Fortes.—Professors and connoisseurs will profit by calling and examining T. H. CHAMBERS' justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivaled and unequaled by any in the United States for refinement of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Wareroom, No. 385 Broadway. N. B.—The square "Grand" finished back 7½ octave is ready for exhibition.

A Great Bargain.—A superior $380 7-octave Rosewood PIANO-FORTE for sale for $225, excellent tone, metallic frame, round corner, by the best City makers, and fully guaranteed, is perfect every way, not three months in use. The owner is going to Cuba. It can be seen at No. 151 Chambers-st.

Piano Wanted—Rosewood, nearly new, 6½ to 7 octaves, by Stodart, Chickering, Bacon & Raven, Nunns, or other best makers only. Address, with particulars and lowest price for cash, M. F., Box No. 1,478 Post-Office.

A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Grand Diagonal Piano-Fortes with new grand action. Also Carhart & Needham's Melodeons. Sole agency, No. 441 Broadway. LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

Piano-Fortes.—An extensive assortment of Horizontal and Upright Piano-Fortes are constantly kept on hand, for sale and hire, at J. & D. WALKER'S Wareroom, No. 385 Broadway, next door to the Prescott House.

MACHINERY.

Sewing Machines—No. 251 BROADWAY.—The Avery Sewing Machine Company desire to call the attention of all manufacturers of clothing and the public generally, to their improved Sewing Machine. This Machine received the First Premium at the Crystal Palace, and the Patent has recently been purchased by the French Government, who use the Machine in their extensive manufacture of Army and Navy clothing. For the manufacture of Bags and all other sewing where great strength of stitch is required, this Machine has no rival. Its simplicity of construction, its cheapness, and the great durability and beauty of its stitch are qualities which cannot fail to recommend it to every one. It is moreover free from all infringement and controversy, and all persons desiring Sewing Machines for any variety of cloth or leather work, or for binding hats, will find a Machine that will suit them, at the Office of the AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

The Tuttle Manufacturing Co. of Naugatuck, Conn., having removed their depot from Nos. 55 and 57 John-st. to the store of JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., No. 22 Dey-st., (with whom they have made arrangements for the entire sale of their goods,) are now prepared to offer to the trade their manufactures of solid shank Hoes of all kinds, Hay and Manure Forks, Potato and Manure Hooks, Sluice and Garden Rakes, Spading Forks, &c. &c., on the most favorable terms. All orders addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention, and the jobbing trade are earnestly requested to call and examine the goods. JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
Sole Agents Tuttle Manufacturing Co.,
No. 22 Dey-st., New-York.

COAL.

Coals.—Peach, Orchard, Lehigh and Schuylkill White Ash (Broad Mountain), Coals, of the best quality, and at the lowest market price, received from yard, or 50 cents per ton less from the boats. Also, English Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, of recent importations.
HENRY REEVE,
Cor. Canal and Centre-sts., and cor. Jane and Washington.

Coal.—I am now selling the best quality of Red Ash at $7 per ton, weight warranted or forfeit the Coal. Low from boats. PETER CLINTON, corner King and Greenwich-sts., 15th-st. and 8th-av.

Mosley's Steel Pens.—These superior and justly celebrated Pens are too well-known to require comment. The manufacturers beg to inform the trade that they have appointed as agents for the sale of these Pens (by wholesale only) RICHARD MOSLEY & CO., No. 29 John-st., New-York, Importers of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Bibles, &c. The public can be supplied at all Stationers, &c.

TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME FAMILY HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.

Within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. These houses are of handsome brown-stone, on the west side of Livingston-st., between Fulton-av. and Willoughby-st., and on the block of the Willoughby Mansion, and in a most beautiful part of the city.

The houses are new—built in the most perfect manner; parlors divided by arches, paneled ceilings, ornamental cornices, gas, bells, speaking tubes, sliding doors to extension rooms; marble mantels, elaborately carved; pantry tables, bath rooms and water closets, ranges, hot and cold water, back stairs, 7 marble mantels and 13 cornices in each house. These houses are entirely new and in perfect order, have ornamental stone fronts, iron railings, &c. &c.

Rent, $700. Inquire of
EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
No. 37 Wall-st., or at the Houses.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

At the EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 23d-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

Houses to Rent.—No. 186 Waverley-place, at $1,000; furnished house in West 23d-st., until May, $900; No. 46 West 36th-st., unfurnished, $1,000; one in Hoboken, furnished, corner of Hudson and Canal-sts.; the upper floors of No. 701 Broadway; the upper floor No. 365 Broadway. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 8 New-st.

Four Elegant New Houses to Let—On River Terrace, Hoboken, commanding an unobstructed view of the River and City. Are replete with every convenience, water, gas, bath, &c., &c. Apply at the office corner Hudson and 2nd-st., Hoboken, to EDWARD MARTIN.

Factory to Let with Steam Power.—A new five-story and basement brick building, in Brooklyn, 136 feet front on Raymond-st. 75 feet on Willoughby, with a 40 horse power engine, boilers, shafting, &c. Engine-house, boiler-house, drying-house, wash-house, stable, carriage-house and yard. The property is near the Myrtle-av. Railroad cars, easy of access, and very desirable for any manufacturing purposes, being thoroughly lighted throughout. The whole will be let, with the engine, or in part with power at a low rent, if applied for immediately. Apply to JOHN C. LORD, No. 164 Water-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, corner of Pine-st. and Broadway.

Apartments to Let.—To small American families. Floors through, consisting of five rooms with bath, Croton water, &c., in the new houses in West 19th-st., between the 7th and 8th-avs. Rents $10 to $14 per month. Inquire on the premises, No. 148 West 19th-st., from 2 to 5 P. M.

Country Seat to Let—With 2½ acres, with large trees, on east side Broadway, between 73d and 76th-sts.; house, two story, attic and basement, 11 rooms. Rent, $300. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, and or Metropolitan Bank.

Furnished House to Let—Till April 1. A large and commodious furnished house, situated near the water, at Fort Hamilton; it is warmed by a furnace, has extensive grounds, outhouses and stabling, with stock, &c. Rent $400. Apply to FIELD & SLUYTER, No. 69 Broadway.

Second and Third Floor to Let—To a respectable American family; second and third floor of house No. 25 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., or to two very small families. Second floor, three rooms, at $18 per month. Third floor, four rooms, the same. References exchanged. Apply as above, or to W. W. SELLECK, at S. ELY'S, No. 79 Fulton-st.

Handsome Three Story Brick House to Let—In Franklin near Greenwich-st. having gas, &c., possession immediately. Apply at No. 42 Harrison-st., of E. JACOT.

Rooms to Let—From November 1, at a moderate rent, to a small respectable family. Three rooms, with closets, on the third floor, of No. 79 Greenwich-av. Croton water on the floor. Inquire as above.

To Let.—At the New-York University, Washington-square, several fine basements and cellars, suitable for any kind of storage; also, desirable rooms on second and fourth floors. Two fine chapels connected with the building, likewise to let for lectures on favorable terms. Apply to the Janitor, at the University.

Stores or Warerooms to Let—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

Steam Power to Let—In the new buildings No. 19 East 27th-st. Rooms light and airy, and easy of access. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., on the premises.

Steam Power to Let—Well lighted rooms with steam power. Apply on the premises corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., or at No. 40 Cedar-st., up stairs.

Steam Power to Let.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 109 Cliff-st.

Lots to Let or Lease.—Four lots on 23th-st. between 1st-av. and East River, with buildings and sheds. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 125 Pearl-st.

MEDICAL.

The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion.—By Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (250,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.)? How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the mother, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 3 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

Scarpa's Acoustic Oil.—For the cure of Deafness, discharge of matter from the Ears, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—I hereby certify that when I was about 18 years old, I gradually became deaf in both ears, so that in a few months I found it almost impossible to hear, unless in the very loudest tone of voice. I remained in that situation until last Summer, a period of eighteen years, when I heard of SCARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUSTIC OIL. I immediately obtained a bottle, which I have used, and am happy to say it has acted like magic and quite cured me. Any one wishing further information of my case, which I think a remarkable one will find me by calling at my residence, Concord-st., first door above 2d. Mrs. REBECCA BAXTER.

Be particular and buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., as there is a counterfeit article in the market.

The Philotoken; or, Females' Friend.—Much of the suffering and ill health of females may be traced to irregularities in their peculiar seasons. A false delicacy often deters them from seeking relief until consumption or some chronic disease is induced. The Philotoken is the only reliable remedy for painful menstruation, and for nearly all the complaints peculiar to females. Full directions accompany the medicine. Price $1. For the genuine observe my signature on the wrapper, T. C. HISLEY. Sold by C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; Rushton, corner Broadway and Canal-st.; Anderson & Maclay, cor. Fulton and Water-sts.; and by druggists generally. HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 80 Warren-st., are wholesale agents.

Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide—Seventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 220 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 344 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.*

Nothing Equal to the Transparent Strengthening Plaster—So pliable it can be worn on the Joints, prompt in relieving Pain, well adapted to weak Lungs; is spread on Canton Flannel, price 12½ cents. Also Anodyne, for Coughs, Colds and all Lung Diseases, price 25 cents. Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills for Liver and Bilious complaints; they operate without pain; safe in any case, price 25 cents.
E. B. NEWMANN, M. D., Proprietor, No. 303 Hudson-st.
For sale by Druggists generally.

Dr. Cobbett, No. 13 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

Medical Office.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A Practical Private Treatise—24th edition, 248 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 221 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 443 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

Dr. Mack can be Consulted in his specialty at No. 40 White-st., four doors west of Broadway, from 9 to 1, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. Dr. MACK'S remedies for females sold by him only. Price from $3 to $5.

Ayer's Infallible Fever and Ague Remedy—Is found to be an unfailing cure for this most distressing complaint wherever it has been tried. One bottle effects a cure. Price $1. For sale at the offices, No. 321 Centre-st., and No. 157 Fulton-st.

Just Received—A fresh lot of Blair's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Pills, which are for sale wholesale and retail. Dodd's compound BONESET CANDY—the best remedy for coughs, &c.
JOHN B. DODD, No. 198 4th-av., below 12th-st.

Card.—Dental Operations with Skill.—Parts supplied true to nature, and children's teeth regulated by T. R. KENNEY, No. 161 4th-av., near 13th-st., New-York.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

Faro Playing Cards.—Very old and well-seasoned with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards made by SAM. HART & CO., for sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

Kinsley & Darling's Drug House—No. 62 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.—Choice Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Perfumery, &c., low for cash.

Cream Tartar,	Bath Brick,	Indigo,	Alcohol,
Carb. Soda,	Sal Soda,	Matches,	Camphene,
Castile Soap,	Saleratus,	Spices,	Lamp Oil,
Olive Oil,	Arrow Root,	Extracts,	Paints, &c.

To druggists, grocers, bakers, confectioners, dyers, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

Jessup & Pratt's Boarding School for Boys, Ellisburgh, N. Y.—Pupils are fitted for any situation in College, or prepared for mercantile and other active pursuits. Terms [illegible] [illegible] German, [illegible] French, with the assistance of native teachers, [illegible]. The Winter session will commence on the first of November. Circulars may be obtained at the Bookstore of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

Raymond Institute, Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y.—Rev. HENRY D. LIVINGSTON, Principal. The Winter Session will commence on November 1, and continue 22 weeks. This Institute is provided with the most able and competent teachers. Parents may visit the Institution and return the same day to the City. Terms, including board, washing, room, fuel, washing, and lights, $140 per year. Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Painting, extra. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstore of [illegible], No. [illegible] Fulton-st., or on application to the Principal.

Cooperstown Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute—Beautifully located on Otsego Lake—Rev. J. L. G. McKOWN, A. M., Principal. A new Boarding School for both sexes; 12 Professors and Teachers; buildings new and well furnished. Particular attention paid to Music and Oil Painting. Expenses for the year, including board and everything except the ornamentals, within $100. Next term commences Nov. 13. For further particulars, address IVISON & PHINNEY, or G. H. LEE, Esq., New-York, or the Principal.

Irving Institute, Tarrytown, N. Y.—A Select BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The thirty-ninth semi-annual session of this institution will commence Nov. 1. Circulars may be obtained of SHEPARD & CO., No. 152, and IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st.; RAYNOR, No. 76 Bowery; WILCOX'S School Agency, No. 302 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal. DAVID S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.
CHAS. L. DAVIS, Vice Principal.

Gymnastic Institute, No. 293 Bowery, between Houston and 1st-sts., for the physical education of both sexes. Instruction will be given in gymnastics and fencing, at the Gymnasium, in Schools, or at the residence of invalids, by excellent teachers, at the cheapest terms. The Gymnasium is open daily from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Ladies' class meets Mondays and Thursdays, from 4 to 6 P. M., exclusively. H. ORSHARD.

New-York School of Design for Women.—This School has reopened at No. 426 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. Instruction given gratuitously in Wood Engraving, Lithography, and other branches. By order of the Managers.
L. CORNELIA HATCH, Superintendent.
Orders received at the School for Wood Engraving, &c., and executed promptly upon reasonable terms.

The School of Mr. Bingham for Boys—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av., began the first term of its third year Sept. 20. There are now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute—No. 210 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 150 Macdougal-st.) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals—Commence its twelfth school-year on the second MONDAY of Sept., 1854. Pupils from 7 to 20 years of age. Catalogues of Terms, &c., at APPLETON'S and at the Institute.

Ravenswood Institute.—Long Island, reopens Nov. 1. Mrs. W. JONES receives ten pupils, to whom aided by three resident teachers, she imparts a thorough and accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing are cultivated with eminent success. Terms $300 per annum, inclusive of all extras. Card of JAMES IRWIN, Esq., No. 285 Broadway.

Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, L. I.—Rev. R. D. VAN KLEEK, Principal. The next session will begin MONDAY, Nov. 6. Terms, $38 per quarter for board and tuition in English and Classical branches. Circulars may be had at No. 7 Front-st., Brooklyn, or No. 169 Fulton-st., New-York. Stages from Fulton Ferry half-hourly.

French and Music Taught.—A French young lady, thoroughly educated, would take a few more pupils for either French or the Piano-Forte, or for both of those two branches, on moderate terms. She would attend pupils at their residence, or receive them at her own. References given. Inquire at No. 23½ St. Mark's-place.

Classical, French and English School, No. 530 Broadway, (west side, second door above 17th-st.)—The Classical, English and Junior Departments of my School will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Further particulars may be obtained at St. Mark's Rectory, No. 156 2d-av.; or from circulars at the principal bookstores. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

New-York School of Writing and Accounts—FOSTER, DIXON & CO., accountants, commercial teachers and decorative penmen, No. 7 Appleton's building, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y.—Bookkeeping, B. F. Foster; penmanship, Hiram Dixon; card writing, &c., Ira B. Parsons; arithmetic, &c., H. Dixon, Jr.

Boarding School for Young Ladies—Cedar Glen, Sing Sing, N. Y.—Miss PORTER, Principal.—The Winter Term will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. Terms $150 a year. References—D. P. BACON, Esq., No. 338 4th-st.; THOMAS SMULL, No. 3 Vesey-st., New-York.

Rose Hill Boarding School for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn. The Fall Session commences on MONDAY, Oct. 2.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.
Refers to W. T. PHINNEY, President of the Astor Insurance Company, No. 67 Chatham-st., New-York.

Boarding School for Boys—At Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars containing particulars, can be had at Raynor's Bookstore No. 76 Bowery, or by addressing the Principal.

DANCING.

A. Dodworth's Dancing Academy—No. 448 BROADWAY OPPOSITE ELEVENTH-ST.—Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public that the classes for the ensuing season will commence on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., for ladies, at 4 for children, and at 7½ o'clock for gentlemen. The elegant establishment has been additionally decorated, the floor raised, and other improvements made during the Summer months. The improved system of instruction, so successful since its adoption, will be retained with slight alterations suggested by experience. Every novelty worthy of adoption will be introduced, in addition to all the dances in ordinary use, with the same careful attention to the progress and deportment of the pupils, which has been distinguished a characteristic of this Academy. Circulars containing the days, hours, and terms of instruction, can be had at any time at the Academy, or will be sent by post.

The Art of Dancing—At No. 54 East 13th-st., fourth house west of Broadway, south side. Mr. CHARRUAUD respectfully announces to his friends and patrons that his classes will commence on SATURDAY, 14th, and MONDAY, 16th of October. Days WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 o'clock, p. m., and 4 o'clock afternoon, for ladies and children; MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 in the evening, for gentlemen. Particular attention paid to the manners and deportment of pupils. Boarding seminaries and private classes attended to. Circulars can be obtained as above. Soirees as usual. Pupils can enter at any time during the terms. The 5th-av. and Fulton Ferry, and all the Broadway stages pass near the room.

Mrs. A. Lannay's Dancing School—At Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3 o'clock. Mrs. L. will be assisted by her daughter. MATINEES DANSANTES, as heretofore. Instructions given in schools and to private classes. For particulars, apply to Mrs. L. at No. 49 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.—American Exchange Bank, New-York, June 5, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 25th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the new stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

American Exchange Bank, New-York, Oct. 24, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on the 6th day of November next.

The first instalment, (of fifty dollars on each share,) of the increased Capital Stock, will be entitled to the same dividend as the old stock.

The second instalment, (of fifty dollars on each share,) of the Increased Capital Stock, will not be entitled to any portion of the dividend.

The transfer books will be closed from Oct. 25 to Nov. 7, inclusive. By order of the Board.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, October 9, 1854.

Dividend.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, for the six months ending 1st of August last, payable to the Stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until that date. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

Fulton Fire Insurance Company.—Office No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 5, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th inst. The transfer book will be closed until after that date. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, &C.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. 280 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS, and SPIRITS TURPENTINE, &c.

Gas Fixtures.—STEPHEN PHILBIN would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened his new gas fixture warerooms Nos. 348 and 350 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, where he has constantly on hand a splendid assortment of the latest patterns of GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., of every character and style, from the well known manufactory of Cornelius, Baker & Co., Philadelphia. Also a large stock of store pendants and other fixtures of ever description suitable for gas.

S. P. would invite the attention of strangers before purchasing elsewhere, as he flatters himself they can be better suited at his establishment than at any other in the City. N. B.—Plumbing and gas fitting in all their various branches, attended to as heretofore. All work done at this establishment warranted. Branch at No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Gold Watches and Sterling Silver Ware, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$22
GOLD WATCHES, from	$25 to $35
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	12 to 20
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	15 to 30
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	3 to 30

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

Charter-Oak Grapes.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest Grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other Grape ever grown. Samples of the Grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the Roots and Vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to, by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

A[illegible] ... [illegible]

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS, &c.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. ... at 10½ o'clock, at No. ... Broadway, second door from Maiden-lane, an imported stock, removed for convenience of sale, embracing a general assortment of the richest description of fancy goods ... [illegible] ... richly ornamental and decorated French china and porcelain vases ... [illegible] ... The whole forming one of the richest assortments of goods ever offered at public sale in this City.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID SALE OF FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE, all made for private sale, of the richest description ... HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, 24th, WEDNESDAY, 25th, and THURSDAY, 26th Oct., at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive warerooms of Mr. J. DIXON, No. ... Broadway, splendid first class cabinet furniture ... [illegible] ... Dining-room and library furniture—consisting of carved oak buffets, extension and side tables, arm and other chairs, covered in morocco, hall stands in every variety, sideboards, oak bookcases, library desks, fancy chairs, sofas and other articles; also, a large assortment of highly polished mahogany and black walnut furniture of every description. This is an opportunity seldom offered for persons to supply themselves at reduced prices with the richest and best description of furniture—all of which is warranted in every particular. Can be examined at any time previous to the sale.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, &c. F. COLTON will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction rooms, No. ... Beekman and No. ... Ann-st., a very large and choice assortment of new and second-hand cabinet furniture ... [illegible] ... will be added.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, OIL PAINTINGS, CARPETS, &c., will be sold ... [illegible] ... The public is respectfully invited to examine the goods this day.

E. C. Kemp, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—On THIS DAY, at the warerooms of Mr. JAMES GRUNDY, No. ... Broadway, E. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, the valuable stock of rosewood, mahogany and oak furniture, being the entire stock of Mr. James Grundy, both finished and unfinished ... [illegible] ... together with all the usual assortment of a large cabinet warehouse. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st.—FURNITURE, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, CHINA AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.—A large and valuable assortment of first class cabinet furniture and other house furnishing goods, well worthy of attention, and consisting in part as follows:

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in brocade, satin, brocatelle and plush, of the richest styles ... [illegible]

CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, and commodes to match ... [illegible]

PIANO FORTES.—Two rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, of good tone and finish.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st. ... [illegible] ... suites of parlor furniture, &c.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. ... Broadway, one door above Union-square—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ... [illegible] ... Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

John Keese, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—STEAM POWER PRINTING PRESSES AT AUCTION.—THURSDAY ... [illegible] ... The presses can be inspected on the premises up to the day of sale.

Mark Wray, Auctioneer.

MARK WRAY.—Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of house No. ... [illegible] ... also, a large quantity of coal. Sale positive.

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer. Store, No. ... Broadway.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 25, 1854, at ... o'clock, A. M. at the Store, consisting of rosewood suites of furniture, covered with brocatelle ... [illegible] ... and heavy harness, &c.

J. S. & R. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA.—AUCTION NOTICE.—J. S. & R. BARTLETT will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. ... Pearl-st. ... white granite ware ... [illegible] ... of glassware in packages and lots to suit purchasers.

MORTGAGEE'S AND SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by BILLIN & BROTHERS; and also of several executions issued out of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and directed to the Sheriff of said City: I shall sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Printing Establishment of BILLIN & BROTHERS, at No. ... North William-street, in said City, several Adams presses, power presses, Austin presses ... [illegible] ... other stereotype and printing materials and furniture.

Dated Oct. ..., 1854. JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

JAMES B. BENSEL, Deputy Sheriff and Attorney for Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALES.

Wm. Irving & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 26 and 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. ... Broadway, in lots to suit the trade and others, by order of William Banks and Wright Pomeroy, Assignees, the balance of the superb stock of cabinet furniture ... [illegible] ... and black walnut; suites cottage furniture, hair mattresses, &c.

UNFINISHED STOCK.—... carved rosewood sofa frames ... [illegible] ... bolsters and pillows, feather beds, &c.

Together with a large assortment of curled hair, moss-hair cloths, &c.

Also, carpets and oil-cloths on floors, gas fixtures, mirrors, &c. Sold by order of William Banks and Wright Pomeroy, Assignees.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID SALE OF THE HIGHEST CLASS OF PICTURES.—By the first artists of this country, comprising about one hundred choice paintings, at the galleries formerly occupied by the Dusseldorf collection, No. ... Broadway. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction as above, on the evenings of TUESDAY, October 31st, and WEDNESDAY, November 1st, at ... o'clock each evening. ... [illegible] ... The pictures will be ready for exhibition, as above, on Thursday, 26th instant, day and evening, until date of sale.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—THURSDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn ... [illegible] ... The whole stock has been placed in my hands to be sold positively, without any reserve. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the goods by catalogues on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

HORSES.—New-York TATTERSALL'S, corner 6th-av. and 39th-st.—MENAGERIE HORSES AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at TATTERSALL'S, No. ... 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 1854, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY HORSES, attached to BARNUM'S Traveling Museum and Menagerie. The sale, which will take place at 11 o'clock A. M., will be positive, without reserve, and to the highest bidder. The lot comprises heavy draught, coach, ladies' and gentlemen's saddle horses, &c., and may be examined at Tattersall's three days previous to the sale.

P. S.—BARNUM'S entire Menagerie, including seven Elephants, two Giraffes, one Rhinoceros, ten cages of wild animals with wagons, harness, and all the paraphernalia thereunto belonging, will be sold at public auction at an early day, of which due notice will be given.

GEORGE CLEMENS, Auctioneer.

HENRY PALMER, Salesman.

Matthew Jordan, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON.—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 334 Broadway, (up stairs.) OCT 25, AND FOLLOWING EVENING.

... first sale of BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, &c., TO THE TRADE. Oct. 25, sale of a fine collection of Books, Autographs, &c. Sales commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

J. L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom Nos. ... Pine and ... Cedar-st., a large assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture, the stock of a manufacturer declining business. Also, a large lot of second-hand furniture.

BANK NOTICES.

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, New-York, Oct. ..., 1854.—Depositors in this Institution are hereby informed that on account of the recent suspension by the Knickerbocker Bank, in which some of the available funds of this institution were deposited, the latter has been unable, for a few days past, fully to respond to the drafts upon it. ... [illegible] ... By order of the Board. ANSON WILLIS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—New-York, Oct. ..., 1854.—At the Election of Directors of this Bank, held on Tuesday the 10th inst., the following persons were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Tilden,	Amos F. Hatfield,	John F. Treadwell,
Wm. Smith,	David L. Young,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Charles B. White,	John A. Merritt,	John Kerr,
Ebenr Pendleton,	Henry Wessel,	Ebenr H. Pray,
Geo. B. Jackson,	Nathan C. Ely,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board WM. TILDEN, Esq., was reelected President, and CHARLES B. WHITE, Esq., Vice-President.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy18, '54-lawly W. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 9, 1854.—Notice having been filed in this office, pursuant to law, by E. N. MERRIAM, Banker, (Valley Bank, Boonville—an individual Bank,) that the said Banker has changed his residence, public information is hereby given that the said Banker resides in the village of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., at which place the business of the said Valley Bank will hereafter be conducted. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

REMOVAL.—The EMPIRE CITY BANK will be removed on WEDNESDAY, P. M., Oct. 25, to the new Banking-house at the corner of Greenwich and Duane-sts., recently erected for the National Exchange Bank.

The premises now occupied by the Empire City Bank will be occupied hereafter by the SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK. L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st.

Interest at Six per cent will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. ... [illegible] ...

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	T. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. R. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Gerarwy? B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Dunden,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. S. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. ... Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. ... Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	...
Robert C. Bell,	John D. Briggs,	...
John A. Kennedy,	J. S. Fitzgerald,	...
Wm. Gitell,	N. P. Freeman,	...
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., ... This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry E. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	J. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. G. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	R. W. Pearsall,	Chas. E. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.—THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 WALL-ST., OPPOSITE NEW-ST.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.—This Company insure against loss or damage by fire, on buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes, household furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates. JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, L. I.—Offices No. ... Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and in New-York, corner of William and John-sts. Cash Capital $200,000. Insures against loss by Fire. STEPHEN CROWELL, President.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Committee appointed to report in regard to the financial affairs of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, beg leave to recommend:

That the Company advertise for sealed proposals, to be opened on the 10th of January next, for the purchase of $4,000,000 7 per cent Bonds, redeemable in twenty years, with interest coupons payable 1st February and 1st August.

And that for the purpose of gradually reducing the debt of the Company, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company pledge themselves in said Bonds to pay monthly, commencing on the 1st of March next, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars into the hands of Trustees, to be by them invested, as well as the accruing interest on the investments, in the Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company of the new issue, so long as they can be purchased at or under par. And that whenever the said Bonds of the new issue cannot be purchased at or under par, then the said Trustees to invest the said monthly payments and the accruing interest in any Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which can be purchased at or under par.

And whenever it shall be impossible to purchase any of the Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company at or under par, then the said Trustees shall invest the said monthly payments and all accruing interest in such Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as can be purchased at the lowest rate.

And all Bonds on being purchased by said Trustees shall be canceled by writing or printing on their face "Held by the Sinking Fund of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company," but that the interest warrants on said canceled Bonds shall be collected by said Trustees, as they become due, until the monthly payments of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and the accruing interest, or the conversion of convertible Bonds into Stock of this Company, shall have reduced the entire debt of the Company to $20,000,000. After which the said monthly payments shall cease, and the trust vested in said Trustees shall be closed, and all canceled Bonds and the unpaid interest warrants delivered to the Company.

And the Committee would further recommend that the Board of Directors adopt the following resolutions:

Whereas, The period has arrived when it is expedient and necessary to close the construction account of this Company, to be reopened only when the imperative necessity of the increasing traffic on the road, and the state of the finances of the Company will render it perfectly evident that it is proper and justifiable to reopen it, so as to increase the present capacity of the road: Therefore

Resolved, That any and all future expenditures beyond the amount to be derived from the proceeds of the new loan, after reimbursing the Income Bonds due 1st February next, be charged to transportation expenses.

Resolved, That as often as the Bonds purchased by the Sinking Fund amount to 10 per cent. on the Capital Stock, this Company will, upon receiving the authority from the Legislature of this State, declare at the next semi-annual dividend a stock dividend of 10 per cent.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers, so that the public have cognizance of the future policy of the Company. (Signed,)

CHARLES MORAN, SHEPHERD KNAPP, WILLIAM E. DODGE, NELSON ROBINSON, GEORGE F. TALMAN, } Special Finance Committee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1854.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY in the City of New-York, until the 10th day of January, 1855, for the purchase of $4,000,000 of the bonds of the Company, bearing 7 per cent. interest payable semi-Annually on the 1st day of February and August, redeemable in 20 years.

The NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY pledge themselves in said bonds to pay monthly, commencing on the 1st of March next, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars into the hands of the trustees, to be by them invested, as well as all accruing interest, in the bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY of the present issue, so long as they can be purchased at or under par ... [illegible] ...

The successful bidders will be required to pay 10 per cent. in cash on the notice of the acceptance of their bids; 20 per cent. on the 20th January, 20 per cent. 1st February, 20 per cent. 15th February, and the balance on the 1st of March.

The Income Bonds of the NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be received in part payment at par, and the accrued interest till day of surrender to the Company.

The Directors of the NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, in offering the present loan to the public, beg leave to state that it will be amply sufficient to pay the Income Bonds falling due on the 1st February next, and the entire present floating debt of the Company, as well as to complete all the unfinished work now under way.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, all future outlays of every kind beyond the proceeds of the present loan, will be charged to expense account, and paid from the income of the Company, after payment of the interest on the funded debt, and the monthly payment to the Sinking Fund.

After the negotiation of the present loan and the redemption of the Income Bonds, the position of the Company will be—

Stock	$10,[illegible]
Bonds of 1857, First Mortgage	3,000,000
Bonds of 1859, Second Mortgage	4,000,000
Bonds of 1862, Third Mortgage	6,000,000
Bonds of 1862, Convertible	[illegible]
Bonds of 1871, Convertible	[illegible]
Bonds of 1875, present loan	4,000,000
Total	[illegible]

In the opinion of the Directors it is perfectly safe to estimate the gross earnings of the Road, for the coming year, at $6,000,000, from which must be deducted:

Expenses 55 per cent.	$3,300,000
Seven per cent. on debt $24,851,000	1,739,570
Sinking Fund	420,000
	$5,459,570

Net revenue equal to over 5 per cent on stock applicable to cash dividend and contingencies ... 540,430

The Directors of the Company are confident these estimates will be fully realized. The gross receipts since the Road has been in operation to Dunkirk, have been—

1851 to 1852	...			
1852 to 1853	4,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	say [illegible] per cent.	
1853 to 1854	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	say [illegible] per cent.	

The business of the road depending solely on the local traffic, must inevitably increase in the same ratio as the population of the Counties through which it passes. In the opinion of the Superintendent, Mr. McCallum, the road in its present position and with its present equipment, can earn $[illegible]. If the future increase of the receipts be estimated at only 11 per cent. per annum, which is not much over one-half of the average increase of the past, the above utmost capacity of the road will be tested in 1858.

As to the running expenses, as they were only 52 per cent. in 1853 and 1854, there is every probability that with rigid economy and an increase in the traffic, they can be reduced to 50 per cent.; but they have been estimated at 55 per cent., so as to leave ample margin for contingencies.

The effect of the monthly purchases by the Trustees, of the Bonds of the present issue on their market value, cannot fail to be immediate, and will insure to the original purchasers a certain profit within a moderate time; for whilst the amount outstanding will decrease each month, the absorption by the Sinking Fund will constantly increase by the accruing interest on the Bonds in the hands of the Trustees. In 8 years the Sinking Fund will absorb $4,[illegible], estimating all the purchases of bonds by the Sinking Fund to be made at par. That the Company will be in a condition to make promptly the monthly payments to the Sinking Fund, no one at all acquainted with the income of the Company can doubt for a moment. All the past difficulties of the Company have arisen from the necessity of contracting for expenditures, before securing the requisite funds to meet them. This is now entirely at an end, whilst the daily increasing revenue of the Company must inevitably increase the market value of its Bonds, as well as of its Stock, the latter of which will no doubt ere long take rank among our most solid investment stocks.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for New-York and Erie Railroad Loan," and addressed to DANIEL DREW, Treasurer, Erie-place.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Stockholders who have not received the printed circular of Company, dated 17th inst., in relation to their preemptive right to the proposed issue of Third Mortgage Completion Bonds can procure the same by calling at, or sending to the Company's Office, No. 69 Warren-st., New-York. And the holders of Convertible Bonds (who have conditional privileges reserved to them under the mortgage) are requested to report the amounts they hold and their address. JOHN T. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1854.

THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for thirteen directors of the above company, and for three inspectors to preside at the next election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 1 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of October, 1854, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 17th inst., until the election is held. Dated New-York, Oct. 17, 1854. By order. JESSE W. CONKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1854.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of November next, from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.

S. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE NOTES OF THE MICHIGAN STATE BANK—Are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., at 1 per cent. discount.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

SAFE FOR SALE.—A second-hand Iron Safe, six feet square and nearly two feet deep, with superior lock. Inquire of FELLOWS & CO., No. ... Nassau-st., and No. 17 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENTS.—Notice is hereby given that THOMAS C. BROWN and HENRY DEMAREST, partners, trading under the name of BROWN & DEMAREST, of Jersey City, New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their partnership estate for the equal benefit of their creditors; and that the said THOMAS C. BROWN and HENRY DEMAREST have severally this day made an assignment of their individual estates to the subscriber for the equal benefit of their respective creditors; and that the creditors of said firm and the creditors of said THOS. C. BROWN and of said HENRY DEMAREST, must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, to the subscriber, within three months.—Dated Oct. 18, A. D. 1854. JOHN J. BROWN, Assignee.

COSTAR'S EFFECTUAL RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.—Depot, No. 444 Broadway, New-York. None genuine unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR. For sale by all the principal Druggists.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express ... [illegible] A. M.

Second—St. Louis Night Express ... [illegible] P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (250 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers:

WINCHESTER AND REINDEER,

Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains, through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14 HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this.

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

NEW WIDE GAUGE ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER AND GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and in connection with the Buffalo, Corning, and N. Y., and N. Y. and E. R. R., forms a direct route from New-York to Rochester.

The directness of this route, together with the superior comfort afforded by the wide cars, renders it by far the most desirable between the above named cities.

Tickets can be procured at the N. Y. and E. R. R. Ticket Office, foot Duane-st., and at No. 193 Broadway, also in Jersey City.

Baggage checked through.

Freights will be transported between New-York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto can be obtained by calling upon the General Freight Agent of the N. Y. and E. R. R., Erie Building, or C. S. TAPPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 193 Broadway.

No Trains on the B. C. and N. Y. R. R. on Sunday.

J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or of the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—6 A. M., Express Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Second*—9:30 A. M., Express Train from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Third*—3:30 P. M., Express Mail from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Fourth*—3 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky and stations on Mad River Railroad. *Fifth*—9.30 P. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passengers at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 8 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers take, at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Sept. 1, 1854—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. ... [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES ... [illegible] ... and through Baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal ... [illegible] ... ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or

L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 7 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $3. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars, through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1.50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M., fare $1.75.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—THROUGH LINE TO NEW-LONDON AND NORWICH—Morning and Night.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, trains will leave New-Haven at 11½ A. M. and 7:10 P. M. for New-London and Norwich, on arrival of the 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. express trains from New-York. Returning next morning from Norwich at 8 A. M. and 10½ A. M. for New-London, New-Haven and New-York. RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS STOPPING AT HAVANA.—Carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile.

Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Goods for the interior will be forwarded free of commissions. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N.B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1854. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing, the evening previous to the ship's sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, THOS. SKINNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 4 o'clock P. M., will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk passengers for the South proceed by Railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon, to Wilmington, Augusta, Charleston, Atlanta, &c., &c.

Passage and fare, (State room included,) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage passage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail steamer CURLEW, W. SAMPSON, Commander, will sail from Halifax for Bermuda and St. Thomas, after the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer from Boston, on the undermentioned dates:

Thursday Night	31st August, 1854.
Thursday Night	28th September, 1854.
Thursday Night	26th October, 1854.
Thursday Night	23d November, 1854.
Thursday Night	21st December, 1854.
Thursday Night	18th January, 1855.
Passage money from Halifax to Bermuda	$35
Passage money to St. Thomas	70

S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The FLORIDA, Capt. WOODHULL, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—The well known and favorite steamer ARMENIA, will leave New-York, foot of Chambers-st., for Albany and intermediate landings, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings, at 7 o'clock. Returning, leaves Albany every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the office, foot of Chambers-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, dépôts, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 105 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign, dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. ... Water-st.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

Upward of seventy different modifications have been got up to meet the wants of every branch of trade. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships comprising the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE. ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK. ADRIATIC, Capt. ———.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodation for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Sept. 30 ... 1854	Wednesday, Sept. 20 ... 1854
Saturday, Oct. 14 ... 1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4 ... 1854
Saturday, Oct. 28 ... 1854	Wednesday, Oct. 18 ... 1854
Saturday, Nov. 11 ... 1854	Wednesday, Nov. 1 ... 1854
Saturday, Nov. 25 ... 1854	Wednesday, Nov. 15 ... 1854
Saturday, Dec. 9 ... 1854	Wednesday, Nov. 29 ... 1854
Saturday, Dec. 23 ... 1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13 ... 1854
	Wednesday, Dec. 27 ... 1854

For freight or passage, apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;	AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott;	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

EUROPA, Shannon, leaves	Boston,	Wednesday,	Oct. 25
AFRICA, Harrison,	New-York,	Wednesday,	Nov. 1
NIAGARA, Leitch,	Boston,	Wednesday,	Nov. 8
ARABIA, Judkins,	New-York,	Wednesday,	Nov. 15
AMERICA, Lang,	Boston,	Wednesday,	Nov. 22
ASIA, Lott,	New-York,	Wednesday,	Nov. 29

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail steamship WASHINGTON, D. LINES, commander, formerly of the steamer *Humboldt*, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Nov. 4, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.

Specie delivered in Havre or London.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For Passage or Freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, (2,500 tons burden,) will leave from Pier No. 3, North River, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, Oct. 27, connecting with the steamship YANKEE BLADE, (2,500 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by carriage. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.

N. B.—Commencing on the 27th of October, the days of sailing of the steamers will be changed to the 12th and 27th of each month. When these days fall on Sunday the steamers will leave on the Monday following. There will be no steamer on the 12th of October.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, Aug. 10, 1854.—TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Sandford E. Church.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitzhugh.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry Storms.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 8th wards, in the City of New-York; for the Fourth District, composed of the 4th, 6th, 10th and 14th wards of the City of New-York; for the Fifth District, composed of the 7th and 13th wards in New-York and the city of Williamsburg in Kings County; for the Sixth District, composed of the 11th, 15th and 17th wards in New-York; for the Seventh District, composed of the 9th, 16th and 20th wards in New-York; and for the Eighth District, composed of the 12th, 18th and 19th wards in New-York.

County Officers also to be elected for said County:

Sixteen Members of Assembly.

A Surrogate, in the place of Alexander W. Bradford.

A Recorder, in the place of Francis R. Tillou.

A City Judge, in the place of Welcome R. Beebe.

A Mayor, in the place of Jacob A. Westervelt.

A Register, in the place of Garret Dyckman.

A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place of George G. Glazier, who was appointed to fill a vacancy, caused by the resignation of Henry Arcularius.

A Police Justice for the Second District, in the place of Daniel W. Clarke, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John McGrath.

Two Governors of the Almshouse, in place of Gustavus A. Conover and William Pinckney, appointed to fill vacancies.

A District Attorney, in the place of Lorenzo B. Shepard, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Nathaniel B. Blunt.

A Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the 12th, 19th, and 21st Wards.

A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the 18th and 20th Wards.

Yours respectfully,

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1854.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided. JOHN ORSER,

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, volume 1, chapter 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140. JOHN ORSER.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE A. LEGGETT and THOMAS N. ANDREWS against TIMOTHY GRADY.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—TO TIMOTHY GRADY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at their office, No. 280 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and fifteen dollars and forty six cents, with interest from the 18th day of May, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 16, 1854.

J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 16th day of October, 1854.

Yours, &c. J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD.

SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—WILLIAM K. THORN against WILLIAM CRUSSELL and MARY L., his wife, PETER HOLM and MARGARET, his wife.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant WILLIAM CRUSSELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 24th of August, 1854, at the village of White Plains, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 27, 1854.

A. G. THORP, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—Queens County.—GEORGE G. RAPELYEA, Plaintiff, against DAVID WAKEMAN, DANIEL F. HOADLEY and ——— THOMPSON, Defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Queens County, at the village of Jamaica in said county, on the 25th day of September, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Jamaica, Queens County, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, with interest from the 1st day of September, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 25, 1854. JNO. J. ARMSTRONG,

Attorney for Plaintiff, Jamaica, L. I.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY BURR against GEORGE WEBB.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of October, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $[illegible], with interest from the 11th day of September 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 21, 1854. EDWARDS & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH BOYLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHAS. E. HART, No. ... William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Twenty-fourth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the Nineteenth day of September, 1854. PETER McLAUGHLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SHELTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his Office, No. 42 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1854. CLAUDIO S. GRAFFULLA, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HYATT F. BETTS, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office, No. 140 4th-st., in the city of Williamsburg, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 9, 1854. ADRIANNA BETTS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS NAGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of EDWARDS & MAN, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1854.

WILLIAM V. BRADY, WALTER U. QUINBY, } Executors.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF AVENUE A, from 86th-st. to 92d-st., where it strikes the East River, in said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (2d story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 6th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 13th of November, 1854.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 9th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of Avenue A, between the northerly side of 86th-street and the East River.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land, bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and Avenue B, and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and the First Avenue, as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

EDWARD C. WEST, ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, GEORGE E. BALDWIN, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THE NINTH-AVENUE, from Bloomingdale-road to 125th-st., in said City.

We, the Commissioners of estimate and assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 13th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 22d day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of the 9th-av., between the northerly side of 59th-st. and the southerly side of 125th-st.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between 9th-av. and the 8th-av., and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between the 9th-av. and the 10th-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, GERSHON COHEN, JOHN O'KEEFE, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Livingston Livingston, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 11th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 12 o'clock M., on the 29th day of November, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 16th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land, situate, in the said City, between the westerly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 80th-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, EDMOND GROSS, TERENCE McGUIRE, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTY-FIRST STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 25th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 9th day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land, situate in the said City, between the westerly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 81st-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, ARTHUR T. MILLS, ABRAHAM MOORE, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1854.

IN SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ONTARIO.—Summons.—To Alexander Ferguson, Jacob Ferguson, Mary Jane Smith, A. Spencer Wolcott, Cornelius F. Nostrand, Thomas O. Perkins, James Whorrall, Richard E. Foster, Theodore E. Hart, Caleb H. Briggs, Alba Fisk, Daniel Spring, Robert McMurray, Lawrence Myers, Phillip Pike, Moses Strasburgher, Abraham Strasburgher, Alexander H. Howell, Stephen Parrish, John Benham, and Joel Daily—Defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Jacob Smith, Plaintiff, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Ontario County on the 1st day of August, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at Canandaigua, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the Plaintiff will apply to the said Supreme Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 1, 1854.

MALLORY & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Canandaigua, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—Queens County.—CORNELIUS L. MOORE, plaintiff, against DAVID WAKEMAN, DANIEL F. HOADLEY, and ——— THOMPSON, defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Queens County at the village of Jamaica in said County, on the 25th day of September, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the village of Jamaica, Queens County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty cents, with interest from Sept. 1, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 25, 1854.

JNO. J. ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Plaintiff, Jamaica, L. I.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS H. GILMAN, THOMAS T. SHEFFIELD and FRANCIS MINER, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS POTTER, Defendant.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 41 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and forty-two dollars and ninety-three cents, with interest from the 19th day of Sept., 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. ..., 1854.

WINTERTON & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL H. TERRY against JACOB G. MABBETT.—Summons.—To JACOB G. MABBETT: You are summoned to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my Office, No. 5 Tryon-row, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of one thousand and forty-five dollars fifty-four cents, with interest on $469 ... from August 10, 1849, on $319 ... from ... 26, 1849, and on $325 ... from September ..., 1849, besides the costs of this action.

A. S. DYETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 5 Tryon-row, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. BURKMAIRE, late of the City of New-York, cloth dresser, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of STILWELL & SWAIN, No. 11 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the thirteenth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twentieth day of June, 1854. ELIZABETH A. BURKMAIRE, Administratrix, &c. of GEORGE F. BURKMAIRE, deceased.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN P. H. TALLMAN, Surrogate of Rockland County, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN P. CLARK, late of the town of Piermont, in said County, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executor of said estate, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next, or in default thereof, their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment, by said executor, out of said estate.—Dated this 18th day of May, 1854.

HORACE HOLDEN, Executor, &c.

New-York Daily Times.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

SKETCHES OF THE LIVES AND JUDICIAL PRIVICE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. By GEORGE ALAN SANTYCHER. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER. large 8vo., 350 pages.

This is one of a class of books, whose appearance commands our thanks to both author and publisher. And this is a good specimen of the class. It sketches the lives and labors of the five eminent jurists, who have in succession occupied the lofty position of *Chief Justice* of the Supreme Court of the United States: JOHN JAY, JOHN RUTLEDGE, OLIVER ELLSWORTH, JOHN MARSHALL, and ROGER B. TANEY. Of the first of these, a biography has already been written. Of the last, it is not yet time that one be written—long may it be before the biographer can set down the last chapters of his life. But of the other three, it is very strange that nothing but the merest outlines have ever been sketched. RUTLEDGE, though the Senate never confirmed his nomination, was the choice of WASHINGTON, and his whole career from the hour that he appeared in the first Colonial Congress—its youngest member—to the insanity that premised his death, what writers out, is but a chapter, and a brilliant one in the history of his Country. ELLSWORTH was the unanimous choice of the same Senate that had rejected RUTLEDGE. It is stated that a son-in-law of this distinguished Judge is preparing his biography. We trust so. The old mines are not yet worked out. Great wealth still lies hidden in the chambers of their private and public history.

The sketches are well-written, and skillfully. As a matter of course, they embrace much collateral history and necessarily carry us directly into the violence and acrimony of the political strifes that troubled the souls of our fathers. But this generation can read, without the excitement of any unpleasant reminiscences, the records of those days when the passes which we never breathe but with reverence, were handled about quite carelessly, and not seldom with reviling.

We would have liked these *Sketches* still better if they had been more than they pretend to be—if they had let us into the *domestic* life of these public men, and sketched them as they appeared in the sphere in which the public eye was not wont to observe them. For our great men are like great trees; beside the broad-spreading branches and unyielding trunk there are the hidden roots that take hold on the prope of the earth. To discover these hidden roots, and the turns they take, and to know on what they fed, is the privilege of posterity, through the aid of history. It is not a forbidden curiosity, but a profitable one, to explore the secrets of the success of men, whose learning and labors we and our children are religiously taught to admire. But our author aimed not at furnishing strict biographies so much as a history of the Supreme Court; and with this intent, he reviews the most important judicial decisions made by the Justices, somewhat at length. This, while it makes the work far more valuable for men of his profession, does not detract from its interest to the general reader. We trust the race of men able and willing to cultivate the field of personal biography will not soon run out. The volume is printed handsomely in large type, on good white paper, and is stoutly bound in cloth.

THE WIDE-AWAKE GIFT AND KNOW-NOTHING TOKEN FOR 1855. New-York: J. C. DERBY. 12mo. 312 pages.

When the Wide-Awakes have fallen asleep and the Know-Nothings are known no more, this will be a good memento of their former wakefulness and boasted ignorance. It really contains a good deal of excellent matter, mostly of the order to set native blood to thrilling. The opening document is WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, the closing one the Constitution—not of the Know-Nothing Fraternity, but of the United States. Between these extremes come sharp sayings on the native question, snatches of spirit-stirring song, brief extracts from such orations as PATRICK HENRY and DANIEL WEBSTER, pertinent appeals to the patriotic, and timely editorials from the newspapers, from OAKES SMITH and ANDREW JACKSON, BRANTUS BROOKS, CALEB LYON, HANNAH F. GOULD, JARED SPARKS, P. FRENEAU, EDWARD EVERETT, JOHN SAVAGE, "Anonymous," and many of the rest of mankind. Handsome steel-plates—among them a good full length of WEBSTER—adorn it.

LATER FROM UTAH.

The Emigration—The Utah Indians—Capture of two of them—Average Crop in Utah Territory, &c.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Aug 30, 1854.

The emigration for California has almost ceased for this season—the few stragglers who arrive now, wisely considering it better to Winter here than to run the risk of being caught in the snow before they can get through. A well-authenticated report gives us the information that the Indians west of Fort Hall have been very troublesome to emigrants this year, owing to some of the first who passed through early in the season, having wantonly and without provocation, shot several of the Indians who have heretofore been peaceable.

There is a small band of Utah Indians, who have detached themselves from the tribe several years ago, on account of their vicious conduct, which could not be tolerated by those who were disposed to be friendly to the settler. This small party have practised hiding up in the mountains in different districts, and committing depredations upon the settlers whenever they could do so with safety to themselves. On the 8th inst., two boys, of the name of WEBBS, were murdered by these Indians, while absent from home to obtain a load of wood. Their bodies were horribly mutilated. A small party of the friendly Indians, on learning the facts, started for the camp of these murderous renegades, and on arriving there presented themselves as friends. Watching their opportunity, they invited the murderers to ride with them, which of course was cheerfully agreed to. As soon as they were at a sufficient distance from the camp, the friendly Indians seized the murderers and bore them off triumphantly to the settlement, where they were given in charge to the proper officers, and on the 21st inst. they were brought into this place and delivered in charge of U. S. Deputy Marshal BURTON, to be tried before the United States District Court for their crime.

Some half dozen of the friendly Indians accompanied the officers as guard. There are only two accused of the second murder, and two others as accessories. The laws of the Territory provide that no special term of the District Court shall be held unless by petition of 100 legal voters of the Territory, &c. A petition was soon in circulation, and in a very short time the requisite number of signatures was obtained. His Honor Judge SHAVER appointed Thursday, the 24th, to hear the case, and on that day proceedings commenced, and have been continued from day to day until the present time, and will probably continue some days longer. This trial creates considerable interest, inasmuch as the people generally regard it as a turning-point with these desperadoes. If they are condemned and executed, it may serve as a check on the remainder of the band. If they are again suffered to go at large, it will doubtless have a tendency to encourage them in their nefarious career, as they generally regard an act of mercy as nothing but an evidence of cowardice.

From the 12th to the 16th, there arrived three ox trains, bringing thirty-eight bags of mail matter, and weighing some three thousand pounds, chiefly consisting of newspapers and public documents, some of which would have been highly interesting in the year 1851, but now are scarcely worth the trouble of looking over. We are credibly informed that there is about five thousand pounds more of such mail matter, on the way, by the same mode of conveyance, i. e., ox trains. Is it any wonder that the inhabitants of Utah feel a delicacy in subscribing for papers and periodicals which are published in the States, with the above facts before their eyes. As a general thing, when an Eastern paper is subscribed for here, the subscriber does not expect to receive more than about one-fourth of his paper, and as to the idea of keeping a regular file of any paper to be transmitted by the Eastern mail, experience has taught us that it is useless.

A splendid marble quarry has lately been discovered, about ten miles from this city, which bids fair to rival some of the Eastern samples.

The crops are generally about an average, notwithstanding the millions of grasshoppers which have visited us. Some fine apples and apricots raised this season. Health generally good, and the go-ahead principle predominant. STRANGER.

THE COLUMBUS BANK DEFALCATION.—It is asserted at the Treasury Department that the Government's suit against the City Bank of Columbus, Ohio, is undergoing a final trial at Columbus, Ohio, before the United States District Court. The claim is for $100,000 deposited with that bank, under one of Mr. Secretary CORWIN's transfer drafts, which are held by the present authorities of the Treasury Department to have been illegal.—*Washington Star, Saturday.*

THE NEW AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—The Maryland Colony in Africa, having organized itself into an Independent Republic and chosen its officers, is hereafter to be styled the "State of Maryland in Liberia"—a name which, however it may indicate the love felt for their native State by the citizens of the new Republic, is anything but creditable to their judgment or taste. The newly elected Governor is a Mr. PROUT.

CHILDREN NOT IN SCHOOL.—There are in Cincinnati about 16,000 children, between the ages of five and sixteen years, who should constantly, and do sometimes, attend school. Yet only a little over a half (9,617) of them are daily in attendance.

NEW-YORK STATE POLITICS.

Whig Nominations.

Cayuga.—Assembly, JOHN STORER; Sheriff, BENJAMIN TOWNSEND; Jail, WM. B. WOODEN.

Ontario.—Assembly, ABEL STILSON; Clerk, WILLARD F. WARREN; Treasurer, AMBROSE WOOD; Superintendent, JOHN F. SAWYER.

30th Congressional District.—E. B. MORGAN, renominated.

Otsego.—Sheriff, A. G. DUNHAM; Treasurer, EDWIN M. HARRIS; Superintendent, E. DAY; Justice, NELSON MORGAN.

6th Congressional District.—CHAS. H. MARSHALL.

Schenectady.—Assembly, JAS. DUNHAM; Treasurer, JOHN VANDERVEER; Justice, GEO. W. CLEVELAND.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

ALBION, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.

EDS. JOURNAL: Our County Convention was held this afternoon. Much unanimity prevailed. ABEL STILSON was nominated for member of Assembly; WILLARD F. WARREN, for Clerk; AMBROSE WOOD, Treasurer; JOHN F. SAWYER, Supt. Poor. Our Congressional Delegates were instructed to vote for the renomination of our present Representative, Hon. T. T. FLAGLER.

Franklin County Whig Convention.

The Whig County Convention met on Tuesday, the 17th inst., and the following nominations were made unanimously:

For Assembly—EDWARD FITCH.
For Sheriff—WM. J. CROGER.
For Treasurer—SAMUEL M. WEAD.
For Justice—EDGAR A. KEELER.
For Coroner—JONAS G. CLARK.

Schoharie County Democratic Nominations.

At a meeting of the Democratic Electors of the county of Schoharie, on Saturday, the 21st of October inst., the following nominations were made:

For Sheriff—JOHN D. NEWELL, of Conesville.
For County Treasurer—JAMES FRANCE, of Schoharie.
For Sessions Justice—SANFORD G. SABINGAR, of Richmond.
For Coroner—JAY KLINE, of Sharon.
For Member of Assembly—Western District, JOHN F. HILLER, of Sharon.

CITY POLITICS.

Ratification Meeting—Mike Walsh in the Field.

A mass meeting to ratify the nomination of MIKE WALSH for Congress, was held last evening at the corner of Canal and Centre-streets.

HENRY EDWARD was chosen Chairman, and a large number of Vice Precidents and Secretaries were appointed.

The meeting was first addressed by Gen. WALDRIDGE.

He said he could not suffer the occasion to transpire without coming to bear his testimony, and contributing what he might by any expression of his, to whatever might tend to advance the interest of the man who was his associate from this State on the floor of the Hall of National Representatives, as he believed there was no man there more fearless, worthy, honest and patriotic.

Mr. HASKIN thought it was particularly necessary at this time to send a man back to Congress who, by his fearlessness, eloquence and reason, will be capable of staying the tide of fanaticism which will be in the next Congress, and which will endeavor to repeal the Nebraska bill.

Mr. WALSH next spoke. He would not go into a detailed recapitulation of what he had done, as they all knew what his course had been. He had received their confidence and believed he had not abused it, and had never omitted an opportunity to defend their rights and vindicate their interests. He would make no appeal to base motives, but came before them as one asking and claiming their suffrages as an honest and upright man; but he did not wish the support of any who did not believe him honest in his sentiments and approve of them.

He was blamed by some because he voted for the Nebraska bill; he did not wish to get any man's vote on false pretences, therefore he would plainly tell them that he voted for the Nebraska bill, and was proud of it; and he did not do it with the pretended justification that Slavery never would go there—Slavery goes wherever the avarice or cupidity of man takes it, of whatever kind it be, whether negro slavery or not.

The meeting then closed, and the crowd moved in procession up Centre-street.

Council.

In the Thirteenth Council District, JOHN H. MCKINLEY, Esq., has received the Whig nomination for Councilman. Mr. MC KINLEY is a lawyer, and was educated in the office of the late EDWARD SANFORD, Esq., and is now the law partner of ex-Recorder TALLMADGE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Emigrant Ship Ashore.

The packet ship *American Union*, Captain OTIS, arrived at this port on Monday evening from Liverpool. While on the passage up the bay she missed stays and went ashore on the Knoll. She stuck very hard and sprung a leak. The pumps were immediately put into operation, and with the aid of the steamtug *Leviathan* she was released from her perilous situation and towed to the Quarantine during the night. She was ashore about three hours, and sustained considerable damage. She had sixty emigrants on board.

Military.

The Stuyvesant Guards passed our office yesterday, on their return from a target excursion.

The "Black Joke," Guards, composed of the members of Engine Company No. 33, Capt. JACOB H. BEAVER, were out yesterday, to the number of 70 muskets. They went to Yonkers, where valuable prizes were awarded.

Fifth Avenue Scandal.

We find the following bit of scandal in the New-York correspondence of the Baltimore *American*:

"It is rumored that another great divorce case is on the *tapis*. It is beyond doubt that a certain Fifth-avenue millionaire has recently had serious grounds of complaint against his "better half," who is a lady of considerable attractions and some twenty years his junior. A young and handsome French Count, who had been employed to instruct the children of the husband by his first wife in *la langue Francaise*, and the madame, it is said, were discovered *in flagrante delicto*. The Count managed to elude the rage of the injured husband—fled through a back window, and immediately set out for parts unknown."

Quick Passages.

The clipper ships *Phenix*, Capt. HOXIE, and *Governor Morton*, Capt. BURGESS, arrived at this port yesterday—the former in 19 days, and the latter in 23 days, from Liverpool. The G. M. lost 30 of her passengers by cholera on the passage.

Emmigration to Kansas.

Forty-two men, three women and seven children, left this City for Kansas yesterday in a train forwarded by the Kansas League. This party will be joined by upwards of two hundred other immigrants for the same place at Chicago and intermediate places.

Fire.

There was a fire last evening, which destroyed a portion of the attic of a house in the rear of No. 74 Mulberry-street.

(Advertisement.)

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION.—This skinned gentleman will find immense comfort from this article if used after shaving. Ladies know its value as a beautifier of the complexion. Sold by the proprietor, H. PHALON, No. 517 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) and No. 197 Broadway, (corner of Dey-street;) and by druggists everywhere.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly restores the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL,) No. 60 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

UNION HALL PROGRAMME.—In calling attention to the Fall circular of F. L. ROGERS & Co., the great clothiers, corner of Fulton and Nassau-streets, we cannot forbear bestowing our hearty commendation on the *one price system* adopted by that enterprising and popular firm.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 276 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. MOSHER, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, (third block West of Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, will soon form a private class, where practical Phrenology will be taught. Ladies and gentlemen may become members by applying soon. Examinations daily.

(Advertisement.)

☞ DESHLER'S ANTI-Periodic or Fever and Ague Pills may be obtained, wholesale or retail, at the Depôt, No. 241 Broadway, op[illegible] to the Tabernacle.

NEW-JERSEY.

Shocking Murder in Newark.

One of the Ward Marshals, named MAXWELL BADGELY, was stabbed and almost instantly killed on Monday evening, by an Italian prisoner whom he was conducting to jail. About 2 o'clock in the evening the Italian, in company with a Hungarian, were brought into the City Marshal's office for drunkenness and disturbance, by Officers BADGELY and SLINGERLAND. They were committed by Justice HYDE, the Italian under the name of John Doe, as he refused to give his real name. During their stay in the Marshal's office, they were very riotous and exhibited much vindictiveness of feeling. The two prisoners mentioned, being handcuffed together, the left hand of the Italian fastened to the right of the other, thus leaving the right hand of the former free, were taken toward the jail by Officer BADGELY, Officers SLINGERLAND and GARRABANT following with two other prisoners handcuffed in a similar manner. When the party had turned the corner of Warren into Wilsey-street, near the jail, Officer BADGELY was heard to cry for help, and the other officers who were a short distance behind, on running up, found that he was stabbed!

Prevention of False Fire Alarms.

Owing to the frequency of false fire alarms in Jersey City of late, Mr. S. A. FRENCH, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, has published these sections of the city ordinances relative to such offences, and asks the members of the Fire Department to aid in stopping the evil, and in preventing persons not members from running with the engines, or frequenting engine-houses.

☞ The Meagher Republican Grenadiers will give their Second Annual Ball at the Hudson House on Tuesday evening, 31st instant, on which occasion Colonel DENNEY and THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER will be present, and possibly JOHN MITCHEL.

☞ The United Americans of Jersey City will hold a public meeting at the Reformed Dutch Church, Grand-street, on Monday evening.

☞ Thanksgiving in New-Jersey, Thursday 25th November.

STATEN ISLAND.

☞ The barns and outhouses of Mr. GREGORY, on the south side of Staten Island, were destroyed by fire a few days since. There was a large quantity of grain and farm stock in the premises, all of which was destroyed. On Sunday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a large house at Concord, near the first toll-gate, on the Richmond plank-road, was burned down.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

War with the Indians—Outrages—Movements of the Army, &c.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 18.

We have San Antonio papers of the 5th, Austin 7th, Galveston 15th, and a number of other Texas papers of late dates.

Capt. P. CALHOUN, in command at Fort Chadbourne, has written a letter to Major NEIGHBORS, from which the Austin *State Gazette* makes the following extract:

"We may never consider ourselves at war with the Indians. Last night one of the men of my command was wounded while bathing, between 12 and 1 o'clock, in the creek, a few hundred yards from the fort. He received eleven arrow wounds, six of the arrows remaining in him. Although so badly wounded, he escaped, and was brought in by one of the married men living on the outskirts of the garrison, who heard his cries. He still lives, but will probably die to-night. The command is reduced to little over fifty men, and many of these not worth much, so that my hands are tied except so far as the post is concerned. Had I one hundred men now I would carry the war into Africa."

Major NEIGHBORS suggests the propriety of sending one of the ranging companies to the aid of Capt. CALHOUN. The Comanches, it is said, can bring several thousand warriors into the field.

The *State Gazette*, of the 7th, has the following paragraph:

We are sorry to learn of an encounter near Carrizo, in Starr County, between the United States troops and Indians, in which, entirely owing to the inadequate force of the former, one corporal was so severely wounded that he died; two privates and four horses were also wounded. One Indian was killed and three wounded. Capt. JONES, who headed the command, finally dispersed the Indians, but it was a hard struggle. At last advices Capt. ELLIOT and a few troops were on the trail of the Indians.

It seems from our letters and papers that the late rains and storm have pervaded the whole State, doing immense mischief. The loss in the cotton crop in various counties estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 bales.

The recent victory of the Lipans over the Comanches, near Fort Clark, is said to have led to several subsequent skirmishes; and that on one or two occasions as many as fifteen or twenty warriors were killed on both sides.

The yellow fever still continued in Galveston. The number of deaths from the commencement of the epidemic to the 9th inst. was 362.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 21, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, No. 298 Broome-st., Mr. JOHN T. RUFF to Miss ELIZABETH S. HULL, both natives of London, England.

At West Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 23, by Rev. C. S. Colt, Mr. WM. COLLINS to Miss MARY JENNINGS, both of the above place.

In Albany, on Monday, Oct. 23, by Rev. William James, Rev. J. H. SHELTS, pastor of First Reformed Dutch Church in the city of Schenectady, to ELIZABETH TILLMAN, second daughter of the officiating minister.

On Monday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Jonathan Crane; Mr. JOSEPH CARTER, of Bristol, Conn., and Miss ISABELLA C. LYON, of Glastonbury, Conn.

On Sunday, Oct. 22, by Rev. Jonathan Crane, Mr. EDMUND G. BARNEY and Miss ANNA F. SHAW, both of Attleboro', Mass.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 24, R. P. HOWELL, in the 46th year of his age, (late of Mobile.) He was the only surviving son of O. Howell, Esq.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 217 West 23d-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Middletown, Orange Co., for interment.

In Mobile and Orange Co., Ala., on the 9th inst.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 24, suddenly, Mr. W. C. ARONS, aged 48.

The friends of the family, and the members of Washington Chapter, No. 3, O. U. A., and the members of the Order generally, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Leroy and Greenwich-sts., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, precisely.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 24, MARY LOGAN, daughter of Dr. Thomas F. Cock and Ann Augusta Cock, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to the funeral service, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 4 o'clock P. M., at her father's residence, No. 316 12th-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 24, HENRY, second son of Robert and Jane Ennever, aged 7 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 25th inst., from the residence of his father, No. 180 3d-st., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 22, of consumption, ELIJAH CHENELL, in the 53d year of his age.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 23, after a short and severe illness, ROBERT SMITH, in the 61d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, also the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 University-place, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. The funeral will move at the above hour precisely.

Suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 23, ELIZABETH KEELEY, aged 73 years, wife of Joseph Keeley, deceased, and daughter of Yellas Hopper.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in law, Wm. H. Colwell, 159th-st.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

At Chicago, on Monday, Oct. 16, CHARLES A. WORDEN, son of Amanda Worden, formerly of Fishkill, N. Y.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Fishkill papers please copy.

At Huntington, L. I., on Monday, Oct. 23, MARY, daughter of Hon. Zophar B. Oakley, aged 17 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 24.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	bd 36	75		100 N. Y Cent'l R. R.	sho 97½
1,000 Erie Income Bds.	c 85	150		do	97
25,000 Erie Rs. of '75,	c 78	150		do	sho 97
2,000 N. Y. & N. H. Rs.	50 75	150		do	96½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Rs.	70	50		do	96
1,000 do	s3	50		do	96
3,000 do	s3	50		do	96½
500 Bud. Riv. gold R.	100	100		Erie Railroad	s3 45
9,000 Erie Rs. of '85	87½	50		do	s3 45
5,000 do Y. Coupon Bds.	s3	50		do	s3 45½
5 Hanover Bank	49	100		do	b3 45
5 Col. & Hud. Canal Co.	116	100		do	b3 45
20 Mech. Bkg Assoc'n	101	100		do	s3 45
125 Canton Company	b30 51½	100		do	s3 45
100 Harlem Railroad	b3 11	50		do	s3 45
100 do	b30 11	50		do	s3 45
100 do	11	50		do	b3 45
200 Nia. Transit Co	s3 10	100		do	b3 45
400 do	b3 10	100		do	s3 45
100 do	s3 10	100		do	s3 45
100 do	s3 10	100		do	s3 45
100 do	s3 10	100		New N. Wor. R. R.	b3 44
100 do	s3 10½	100		Reading Railroad	s3 72
100 do	s3 10½	100		do	s3 72
100 do	b30 10½	100		do	s3 72
200 Cumb. Coal Co	s3 30	100		do	s3 72
400 do	s3 30	100		do	s3 72½
17 do	s3 30	100		do	s3 73
100 do	s15 30	100		do	s3 73½
100 do	s30 30	100		do	s30 73
100 do	s30 30	100		Hudson Riv. R. R.	b3 40
100 do	s30 30	100		do	s3 40
100 Mich. Cent'l R. R.	s3 37	100		do	s3 40
50 Clevel. & Toledo R. R.	68	100		do	b30 40½
50 North. Ind. R. R.	s3 66				

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Erie Con. Rs. '71	c 74½	75		Erie Railroad	s3 46
500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Rds	69	50		do	s30 46
100 Cumb. Coal Co	s30 32½	50		do	b30 46
100 do	s3 32½	50		do	s30 46
100 do	s3 32½	50		do	s15 45½
200 do	s30 32½	50		do	s60 45
100 Penn. & Leh. Stat. Co	49	100		do	s30 45
200 Reading Railroad	b3 72½	100		do	b3 45
100 do	s3 72½	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		s3 97
100 do	b3 72½	200		do	b30 96½
100 do	b3 72½	75	Clevel. C. & Cin. R. R.		101
15 Mich. South. R. R.	93	9	Chi. & Rock I. R. R.		78

TUESDAY, Oct. 24—P. M.

The official Bank Averages for the past week, which appeared this morning, were re-

[illegible]

better for it in tide water this year, compared with the corresponding week of last year, amounts in aggregate to 1,003,834 bbls. of Flour.

The following table shows the quantities of produce held at the principal entrepôts of produce left in tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 23d of October, inclusive, during the years 1853, 705 days; 1852, 705 days; 1854, 174 days:

Canal opened April 25.	1853.	1852.	1854.
Flour, bbls	2,548,768	2,156,506	621,561
Wheat, bush	4,791,519	6,464,720	2,782,610
Corn, bush	4,607,700	2,521,117	2,178,960
Barley, bush	921,279	1,396,123	1,106,505
Rye, bush	154,550	32,712	176,668
Other grains, bush	2,668,517	2,204,163	4,114,027
Beef, bbls	60,667	27,773	11,210
Pork, bbls	66,630	109,789	126,519
Ashes, bbls	23,527	20,069	17,740
Butter, lbs	2,974,401	2,905,701	717,710
Lard, lbs	9,319,425	10,972,094	17,156,178
Cheese, lbs	5,006,060	4,801,013	2,134,030
Wool, lbs	7,412,063	5,943,007	2,719,219
Beeswax, lbs	9,050,755	10,991,171	17,799,398

The Indiana Banking Securities.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

We have been furnished the following list of securities deposited by the Free Banks with the Auditor:

Indiana	5 Per Cents	$3,200,000
Indiana	5½ Per Cents	608,780
Virginia	6 Per Cents	2,790,000
Louisiana	6 Per Cents	706,000
Kentucky	6 Per Cents	57,000
Georgia	6 and 7 Per Cents	99,000
Missouri	6 Per Cents	545,000
Tennessee	6 Per Cents	85,000
Michigan	6 Per Cents	26,000
North Carolina	6 Per Cents	185,000
Pennsylvania	5 Per Cents	971,000
Ohio	6 Per Cents	71,000
Total		$7,851,780

The Indiana 5's taken 50 to 55.
Pennsylvania 5's taken 56 to 58.

Within sixty days between $600,000 and $1,000,000 have been retired from circulation by the different banks, and the securities withdrawn. The Auditor says "the holders of the securities these banks rep, were offered par value for them within a week, and over one hundred thousand dollars of them have been bought in by the State, and paid for in gold. Of the security to the holders of Free Bank bills, afforded by these bonds, everybody can easily judge for themselves."

The Banks.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer.

The new Bank Law which recently went into operation in Ohio cut off the finest field for the circulation of the Wild-Cat Money of Indiana. The Louisville people were crowing over the Cincinnati Editors at a great rate a few days ago, and inviting the Indianians to bring along their money and their trade to Louisville. The idea was acted upon, as far as sending in the money went, to such an extent that the Louisville brokers and merchants were speedily over-run with it, and refused to receive any more, especially as the Banks themselves decline to redeem it or convert it into Eastern Exchange, except at a very heavy discount.

The holders of Indiana Money in this place were flocking to the Brokers' offices with it during the whole of yesterday. We understand that one Banking house received not less than $50,000 worth of this paper, and not less than $150,000 worth of it must have been sold yesterday to our brokers. Many who had large amounts on hand preferred, however, to hold on to it.

We hope that the brokers will immediately send all this currency where it belongs, and not let it loose upon us again. We have enough of this Wild-Cat Money as it is, and the disappearance, for good and all, of this doubtful Indiana currency, will be a relief to the community.

The Stringency.

From the Toledo Blade.

The extreme stringency in money matters continues. The refusal to take Indiana Bank bills is quite general in town. The small bill few we should think was very little regarded, many defying it, and the more conscientious and law-abiding, shielding themselves behind numerous "legal opinions" against the constitutionality of the act. Small Ohio Bank Notes have been issued in quite large quantities, as we understand, but neither these nor small notes, nor gold and silver, yet seem to take the place of foreign small bills. We never saw so little of either. All, and everything, small and large, that will pay debts is ravenously seized, and therefore good par currency seems to be allowed little or no circulation. Quite a large proportion of our circulation were the bills of the new Indiana Banks, and the exclusion of their notes is felt the most severely on the street trade, and on the laboring population. If relief is not obtained soon, we think many enterprises will be embarrassed among us. We are told by those whose experience has covered many years, that the financial distress of the past week has been more severe than has been known in Toledo since 1836-9.

False Currency Rumors.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Evil disposed persons have been circulating reports for several days past prejudicial to the standing of various Banking institutions, which, but for the fact that such rumors, however unworthy their source or improbable their character, have some influence in the community, would not be worthy of notice. Yesterday and to-day it was reported that the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, the Southern Bank of Kentucky, and Circleville Bank of Ohio, had failed. A dispatch from Louisville this evening says the report with reference to the Commercial Bank is without foundation, and we need hardly add that there is no truth in the rumor with reference to the other two. There is not in Ohio, we believe, a better managed or more sound institution than the Bank of Circleville.

Indiana Money.

From the Louisville Journal.

The notes of the Indiana State Stock Banks are generally refused, though some of the wholesale drygoods houses take them in preference to sixty to ninety days' notes in exchange for goods. Some of the brokers are buying some of them at from 5 to 10 ⅌ cent. discount, while others refuse them at any price. They are not considered valueless, but the impossibility of rendering them available for some time to come, and the large amount they have already on hand, has forced most of the bankers to pursue this course. The Stock Bank at Madison and a few others, are exceptions. They have funds deposited here for redemption of their notes, and so long as they continue to do so they will be taken at the same rate of discount as the notes of the State Bank of Indiana.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 14.	LOANS. Oct. 9.	SPECIE. Oct. 14.	SPECIE. Oct. 9.
Citizens' Bank	3,422,466	3,375,744	1,339,906	1,304,429
Canal Bank	2,602,141	2,561,466	1,361,845	1,437,409
Louisiana	2,260,154	2,222,215	1,064,680	1,030,045
Mechanics'	2,257,409	2,210,427	1,732,259	1,645,154
Mech. & Traders	979,219	975,113	348,125	367,346
Bk of New Orleans	818,514	808,707	252,135	247,298
Southern Bank	612,290	603,942	118,915	152,167
Union Bank	715,797	722,454	145,700	122,147
Total	15,469,009	15,411,657	6,496,565	6,855,993
	Decrease	$49,120	Decrease	$359,764

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 14.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 9.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 14.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 9.
Citizens' Bank	1,710,065	1,689,315	1,760,367	1,575,981
Canal Bank	1,145,565	1,132,630	1,041,129	1,024,320
Louisiana	1,005,440	998,120	2,415,594	2,420,546
Louisiana State	1,067,450	1,130,575	2,025,230	2,420,364
Mechanics' & Traders	49,125	48,600	825,000	803,070
Bk of N. Orleans	402,916	390,600	540,466	637,726
Southern Bank	274,410	270,500	316,673	320,345
Union Bank	309,815	319,555	443,725	460,731
Total	$5,560,776	$5,180,004	10,078,173	9,862,657
	Decrease	$170,800	Increase	$260,516

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Oct. 14.	Oct. 9.
Bank of Louisiana	$152,627	$146,[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	275,347	252,715
Southern Bank	678,968	816,724
Louisiana State Bank	7,861	6,[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	15,979	3,[illegible]
Commercial Bank	203,[illegible]	67,726
Bank of New-Orleans	228,[illegible]	200,[illegible]
Union Bank	179,819	197,564
Total	$1,565,561	$1,572,[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 23.

OUR COTTON market has been quiet to-day, at previous prices. The sales were 2,500 bales. Middling is quoted at 8½c. New MOLASSES sells at 23½c. LARD in kegs 11c. Sales of Rio COFFEE, at 10½c.@11c. The stock now on hand here is 24,000 bags.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Oct. 23.

The sales of COTTON here to-day were 1,700 bales, at prices ranging from 7c.@9½c. The market is firm, and good Upland and Middling is quoted at 9½c.@9½c.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Justina, from Bermuda—H. D. Stewart.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 32 | Sun sets..... 5 [illegible] | Moon set s..... 7 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...10 30 | Gov. Island..11 10 | Hell Gate.....12 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK...TUESDAY, OCT. 24

Cleared.

Ships Arabo, Ballard, City Point, J. W. Elwell; Highflyer, Waterman, Liverpool, D. Ogden.

Barks Mary Eliza, Mahlman, Fernando, F. A. Price; Loweto Fish, Close, Turks Island, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Thorndike, Sawyer, Apalachicola, master.

Brigs Ann Eliza, Bunker, Wilmington, Wadleigh & Kent; Dragon, Porter, New-Orleans, Brown & Shotland; Reto, (Ital.,) Rocco, St. Domingo, Hennessy, Muller & Gosling; Quaco, Kipson, Cuba, Bol